



Daily Report

East Asia

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Prince Ranariddh on Paris Talks, U.S. Aid
*BK3007085589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 89*

["Station correspondent's interview with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, on the conference on the Cambodian problem in Paris, France, and on U.S. military aid to noncommunist nationalist forces"—recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a VOK correspondent. Greetings to your royal highness, the samdech's personal representative. Please allow me to ask you to elaborate on the following.

What is your view on the international conference on the Cambodian problem to be held in Paris, France, at the end of July? Will this conference achieve a comprehensive solution on the Cambodian problem?

[Ranariddh] First of all, I would like to thank you, VOK correspondent, for interviewing me before I leave to attend the international conference in Paris on solving the Cambodian problem.

First, let me remind respected compatriots and VOK listeners that the initiative for the Paris international conference was started by Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk himself. He asked for such a conference in Geneva, Switzerland; in Vienna, Austria; or in Paris, France. Let me repeat that it is Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk's initiative.

On the international conference on the so-called Cambodian problem, the four Cambodian parties are at the moment talking about the issue of Cambodia's delegations or representatives. The party of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk and the parties within the national liberation movement have proposed that under the single name of Cambodia, there should be four delegations which represent the four conflicting parties. These four representatives will show international and national opinions that we have already made a step forward toward national reconciliation. Although we have different views or ideologies, if all four of us agree to sit under the single name of Cambodia, it would be a first step toward showing that Cambodians can be reconciled among themselves.

However, so far Hun Sen has objected to this. He proposed that there should be only two Cambodian delegations: one led by Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk and one representing Hun Sen's state. He proposed to the samdech that there should be one or two Cambodian delegations. Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk replied to Hun Sen: Acting this way means that you already have this idea of dividing our Cambodian state into two already. We have fought; we have talked about

reconciliation—and we have not yet achieved reconciliation—and you talk about dividing Cambodia into two already. Therefore, I, Norodom Sihanouk, insist that there should be only one Cambodia, although there are at the moment four delegations or parties. This issue is not yet resolved.

Concerning the international conference, I would like to state that, if it wants to solve the so-called Cambodian problem—in fact the problem is caused by Vietnam—we should solve the problem comprehensively, meaning that we cannot separate, as Vietnam does, and deceive people that there are external and internal aspects. Vietnam wants the international conference to solve only the issue of Vietnam's withdrawal. Once Vietnam withdraws, the other issues are for the Cambodians to solve among themselves; Vietnam, which has been in Cambodia for 10 years, is now out. It is up to Cambodians now to solve the Cambodian problem.

Dear Clergy and compatriots, the Cambodian problem cannot be solved in such a way because the Hun Sen regime was not born out of the Cambodian people's will; it is a regime propped up by Vietnam when the latter invaded Cambodia in late 1978 and early 1979. Now Vietnam has brought a million of Vietnamese nationals to settle throughout Cambodia, to catch Cambodian fish, and to plunder Cambodian timber.

Dear clergy and compatriots, you already know that the Hun Sen regime has deceived international and Cambodian opinions that there are no longer Vietnamese troops; only 20,000 or 30,000 of them remain. Is this true? The clergy and compatriots, who live in Cambodia, know that there are not only 20,000 or 30,000 Vietnamese as claimed; there are a lot more than that. Over 10 years, Vietnam has brought a million Vietnamese immigrants, and it has created a war to shed a lot of blood of Cambodians and Vietnamese for the past 10 years. Vietnam says that it is now withdrawing. But it is leaving behind in Phnom Penh a regime which is not only a former communist Khmer Rouge regime but also a communist Viet Minh [pro-Vietnamese] regime and one which is Vietnam's client. If Vietnam really dares to leave—although I do not think Vietnam will leave—but suppose Vietnam leaves, Vietnam's client regime can still control Cambodia and through the regime Vietnam still controls our Cambodian state.

Therefore, and once again, if the international conference wants to solve the Cambodian problem, it should solve it comprehensively, that is solving the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal at all levels under the supervision of the United Nations, with the dispatch to our Cambodia of the international peacekeeping force to ensure security for the Cambodian people under UN supervision, and to avoid conflicts and armed clashes among Cambodians and a civil war. The international

conference should solve the issue of setting up a provisional four-party national reconciliation government under Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk's leadership. This is the correct proposal Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk has put forth.

So far, as far as I know, Vietnam and the Hun Sen regime, through Hun Sen's statements, still reject the proposed UN supervision and setting up of a four-party government. However, before the international conference on 30 July, I hope that both Vietnam and Hun Sen will want to definitively solve the Cambodian problem, which is created by Vietnam. As for the correct proposal of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, I am happy to inform you, clergy and compatriots, that many countries attending the conference have already expressed their support for his idea. These are chiefly the Kingdom of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, and Indonesia as well. Added to these six ASEAN countries, the United States recently expressed a similar view. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has already specified the U.S. stand on this issue. Britain also has confirmed its stand and so has Japan. As for France, the host of the international conference, it has expressed the same view; in its memorandum, it said that the Cambodian problem should be comprehensively resolved.

Once again, let me inform you that the Soviet Union itself has not opposed this. The Soviet Union has already clearly said the Cambodian problem should be comprehensively resolved and not just the internal or external aspects. In other words, a situation similar to Afghanistan should be avoided where after the Soviet troop withdrawal, the Afghan people are still fighting because there is no national reconciliation government. That is why the Soviet Union has declared that the problem should be solved comprehensively. On the establishment of a four-party government, the Soviet Union has said it does not support the idea; however, if the majority are for it, the Soviet Union will not object. Talking about this, I still do not know what India's view is; and what Australia's view is. All I know is that many countries have expressed support for this and the path to solving the Cambodian problem. Except the Hun Sen regime, there are only a few countries—Laos and Vietnam—which oppose this.

Therefore, I understand the desire of our clergy and compatriots inside the country to know whether this conference—a historical one—can solve the so-called Cambodian problem. I share with you the desire to know and hope. Our FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] movement and I are going to Paris not to be an obstacle but to work with the countries I have just mentioned—which are genuine friends of the Cambodian people—to push for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Although so far Hun Sen, Vietnam, and Laos do not agree, I hope that if the Paris conference does not achieve satisfactory results, it can still pave the way for leading us to another conference in Geneva, or in another country in October, or November, or December

to solve the Cambodian problem because in these 3 months, Vietnam will have shown to international and Cambodian opinions whether it has left Cambodia as it has claimed. If it has not left Cambodia, in my opinion, Vietnam will be in a big trouble because the international community will see that Vietnam is lying. Vietnam is setting up a 5-year national reconstruction plan; it needs economic aid from great countries such as Japan and the United States. If these countries realize that Vietnam did not leave and that the Vietnamese troop pullout was a deception, Vietnam would not be able to solve its problems.

Therefore, I hope that this will work out. Vietnam has said it is leaving and you see that it is not; you still see Vietnamese all over Cambodia because Vietnamese, even if they wear the Heng Samrin soldiers' uniforms, they are still Vietnamese. Vietnamese nationals, even if they wear trousers inside and a sarong outside, are still Vietnamese nationals. Even if they take off their trousers and wear only the sarong, they are still Vietnamese. Therefore, after 30 September, we, international and national opinions, will see whether Vietnam has withdrawn or not. If Vietnam has not, people will continue to pressure Vietnam to withdraw.

Thailand and the United States have already expressed their views, namely that they would continue to assist the national resistance movement if Vietnam did not withdraw after 30 September. Therefore, I still have hope. I hope that this international conference will set up a path and means to solve the Cambodian problem in the next month, or the months after; I am not even saying next year. Furthermore, I hope that after 30 September, when a month has been given to Hun Sen and Vietnam to solve the so-called Cambodian problem, people will realize what happens and will put further pressure. One day, both Hun Sen and Vietnam will have to solve the Cambodian problem. Once again, I am going to Paris with the hope that even if we cannot concretely solve this Cambodian problem, we can still set up a means to solve it later.

[Correspondent] Recently, the U.S. Congress adopted a bill allowing the Bush government to provide weapons to the Sihanoukist forces and those of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which are noncommunist nationalist forces. However, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime criticized that the supply of weapons will create a civil war in Cambodia. Would you please elaborate on this.

[Ranariddh] On this issue, I would like to tell you that, for many years, I have been asking the United States to provide weapons to the two noncommunist nationalist forces, not to shed Cambodians' blood as people have said but to give the possibility to the forces supported by the people to liberate their nation separately from the Khmer Rouge. Furthermore, when Vietnam leaves, I would like our noncommunist nationalist forces to be able to ensure security for the Cambodian people themselves without relying on any communist forces because

communist troops represent a regime and a doctrine I know the clergy and all compatriots do not like. Now the U.S. Senate, and the entire American people have made a historic decision to provide weapons to all noncommunist Cambodian forces. I am very happy with this news, not because I want to continue the war to shed Cambodians' blood but because I realize that the American people can provide justice to the Cambodian people and that the American people do not misunderstand that our noncommunist forces want U.S. weapons to assist the Khmer Rouge to return to power again. If the American people did, they, who hate the Khmer Rouge, would not have voted with an overwhelming majority to give us weapons. On the contrary, the American people, through their representatives, have clearly stated that they voted to provide weapons to the noncommunist resistance movement for two reasons.

1) To provide strength and power to Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk at the time when he is negotiating a Cambodian solution; and

2) The American people say they will provide power and capability to noncommunist Cambodian forces to ensure security for the Cambodian people, particularly to oppose the Khmer Rouge when they threaten the people after Vietnam's withdrawal.

These two reasons please me very much. They show you that I do understand the suffering of continuous fighting; people have accused me of begging for weapons at a time when peace talks are going on. We are fighting to liberate the nation. We want to build a Cambodian nation which is 100 percent sovereign, independent, and with territorial integrity, democracy, and freedom. I would like to remind you that Hun Sen himself at JIM 2 [the second Jakarta informal meeting], said he had no objection to anyone wishing to provide weapons to Prince Ranariddh or Son Sann as long as people do not assist the Khmer Rouge. This was at JIM 2. We even recorded Hun Sen's address on this. Now he turns to saying that no, weapons cannot be provided to these groups because the aid would create a civil war.

On the subject of civil war, I would like to remind you that in the past few months, from January or February 1989, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Eastern communist countries provided an enormous amount of weapons and war materiel to the Hun Sen regime, including aircraft, helicopters, artillery, tanks, and thousands of metric tons of weaponry. Did Hun Sen return these weapons to the Soviet Union? He was very happy receiving them. This shows us that Hun Sen does not want the noncommunist forces to have the ability to ensure the Cambodian people's security and liberate their nation and motherland. While saying he loves peace, he asked for and received military aid from the Soviet Union and other countries. This shows us that Hun Sen is saying one thing and doing the opposite.

Furthermore, please be informed that the Khmer Rouge forces have received a lot of Chinese weapons. Therefore, the possibility of a civil war does not lie on weapons; it does not depend on the weapons of Hun Sen, those of the Khmer Rouge, or those of the noncommunist resistance forces. A civil war can break out, after Vietnam withdraws—it really withdraws—only when there is no reconciliation among Cambodians. That is why Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk insists that Cambodians should be reconciled and should unite in setting up a four-party government, and then give the Cambodian people the opportunity to decide their destiny themselves.

Hun Sen said to the samdech: Why should the Khmer Rouge be included in the government? why not leave them in the jungles? And we both join in fighting them. This means that Hun Sen has already planned that he would not give our Cambodian state and our Cambodian people the possibility to choose our government and state authorities ourselves. Furthermore, he has already planned that following Vietnam's deceitful withdrawal, if the Khmer Rouge are still there, then we will fight the Khmer Rouge. Thus, he has already decided that there will be a civil war; he does not care.

On this, the samdech replied to His Excellency Hun Sen saying: You cannot do this. If we push the Khmer Rouge, who have over 40,000 armed combatants, into the jungles, we would give them a pretext to fight us and we will not have peace. How can we carry out national construction if we build bridges and the Khmer Rouge destroy them? If we build hotels and the Khmer Rouge destroy them? If we build airports and the Khmer Rouge destroy them? Therefore, Cambodians should dare to unite first. Afterward, the provisional government will organize free elections. And once these free elections take place, I am sure that you will not vote for the Khmer Rouge. In this case, when the Cambodian people have decided to discard the Khmer Rouge, and they turn to attack us, we will fight back; not in the name of Pham Van Dong or Nguyen Co Thach but we fight the Khmer Rouge in the name of the Cambodian people. On the other hand, if the Khmer Rouge are willing to coexist with us peacefully without fighting, why should we not give our Cambodia a chance? We have been fighting among ourselves for many years. We should dare to provide this chance to our nation if we are nationalists.

Once more, I would like to stress that the aid issue and the criticism from Vietnam and Hun Sen have clearly shown us that Hun Sen and Vietnam do not want to liberate Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge and assist Cambodia. If they really want to help Cambodia get rid of the Khmer Rouge, this is what they should have shouted: Long live the United States, at a time when, we, Vietnamese, want to leave and you want to assist Cambodia to oppose the Khmer Rouge. This is a most correct decision; we, Vietnam, only want to help Cambodia. Since we have to leave, because we are forced to, there would be no one to protect the Cambodians. Now we

help Hun Sen and you help the samdech side. This is what Vietnam should have said. But instead Hun Sen said no, do not help. Let him alone defend Cambodia. This means leaving only former Khmer Rouge [Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group] to defend Cambodia against the Khmer Rouge. This shows us that Hun Sen is not sincere when he talked about the U.S. aid issue.

Finally, I would like to tell you that I promise—as I promise to the United States—that we will not use the weapons we receive from the United States to lead the Khmer Rouge to power again. If we do this, the Cambodian people—who support the noncommunist nationalist forces and the samdech—and over 20,000 of our soldiers already in the ranks of the Samdech Sihanouk's army, think that we fight only to lead the Khmer Rouge back to power, they would desert us; they would not stay with us. Furthermore, I would like to inform you that we have been fighting for many years; not a single ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] round of ammunition or rifle has fallen into the Khmer Rouge's hands. Therefore, why should we, in the future, give our weapons to the Khmer Rouge so that they can turn these weapons against us? This is not done. We need these weapons, dear clergy, to solve the Cambodian problem with Vietnam, and in the future, to ensure security for you and the Cambodian nation, and not as claimed in the propaganda spread by the Hun Sen regime and Vietnam.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the VOK and its listeners, I would like to express thanks to your highness, the samdech's personal representative, for explaining these issues to Cambodian compatriots.

Khieu Samphan Addresses Paris Roundtable Talks
BK2807113189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 27 Jul 89

["Text" of speech by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, at the Cambodian roundtable talks held in Paris on 25 July—read by announcer]

[Text] My respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian nation and president of Democratic Kampuchea; my respects to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]:

Esteemed samdech, please allow me to express some views on this and future occasions in contribution to jointly considering and settling the so-called Cambodian problem, in the spirit of responsibility for the fate of the Cambodian nation and people and in my capacity as the Democratic Kampuchean vice chairman in charge of the CGDK's foreign affairs.

On several occasions in the past, and recently in his news conference held in Paris on 21 July 1989, the samdech, head of the Cambodian national resistance and president

of Democratic Kampuchea, has clearly and thoroughly pointed out the true nature of the Cambodian problem. His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, has also clearly explained the true nature of this problem.

I fully agree with the views of the esteemed samdech and his excellency the prime minister. It is very important to clearly point out the true nature of the Cambodian problem so that the national and international opinions can clearly see the cause of this problem without any illusion, thus facilitating the search for a solution to this problem.

I would like to give additional opinions regarding the true nature of this Cambodian problem as follows:

1. What is the true nature of this so-called Cambodian problem?

To answer this question, we should ask: When did this problem begin? It began on 25 December 1978 when the Hanoi authorities sent more than 200,000 troops escorted by modern tanks, weapons, and war materiel to invade Cambodia, an independent and sovereign country that is a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

In addition to the more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops, there were also more than 50,000 Vietnamese nationals to directly control the puppet administration's state machinery.

After these 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces entered Phnom Penh, Vietnam then created a so-called revolutionary committee on 8 January 1979 and the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea on 10 January 1979.

Therefore, is there any difference between the regime installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh and the regimes that Hitler installed in Europe during World War II? Justice-loving people cannot avoid accepting this fact. The Cambodian problem is a problem that was caused by the fact that Vietnam—a country that has 65 million people, a 1.5 million-strong army, hundreds of thousands of armed policemen, and millions of other armed forces—invaded a small Cambodia, which had a small population and army compared to Vietnam.

Moreover, it should be noted that this war of aggression is not just an ordinary colonial war, as is known in history. In this war, the Hanoi authorities aim at annexing and making Cambodia a part of Vietnam in accordance with their policy to Vietnamize Cambodia by massacring the Cambodian people through the use of all kinds of weapons, including the use of their abject K-5 plan. They have sent Vietnamese nationals—in a systematic and premeditated manner—to plunder the Cambodian people's land and rice fields in a most barbarous manner, thus forcing the Cambodian people to desert

their farms and flee from their hometowns to become refugees in their own country or to take refuge in, and lead a most miserable life in, neighboring countries and elsewhere in the world.

Vietnam has tried to Vietnamize Cambodia, its identity, its national soul, culture, literature, customs, traditions, and society. This Vietnamization is aimed at altering Cambodia's history and at forcing the Cambodian people to respect and worship Vietnam as the father of Indochina.

What do these events testify? These above-mentioned events attest to the following problems:

1) The so-called Cambodian problem is the problem of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. It is known to the world what destruction this Vietnamese war of aggression has caused to Cambodia and the Cambodian people and how it has threatened peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. The severe penalty for such an act of aggression is already specified clearly in international law. It is already known to the world what kind of a punishment should be meted out on the Hitlerites who committed the crimes of aggression against other countries.

2) What is the nature of the puppet regime that Vietnam has installed in Phnom Penh as a smokescreen to cover up this Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia?

First, the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in Phnom Penh is the tool of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia.

Second, what is the status of the ringleaders of the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh?

The ringleaders of these Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have colluded with the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in their attempt to exterminate the Cambodian nation and people. For the past more than 10 years, they have ruined the national economy and property of the Cambodian nation and people. This destruction is still going on. What name should be given to these ringleaders of the Vietnamese puppets? Dictionaries in Cambodian as well as in all other languages in the world call these kinds of people traitors. Since they have betrayed, sold out, and destroyed the nation and killed their own people for the past more than 10 years, what penalty should be meted out on them? The punishment for this crime has been clearly specified in the laws of Cambodia in all epochs, in international law, and in the laws of each country throughout the world.

According to laws in Cambodia of whatever era and that of all countries in the world, such traitors must be sentenced to death or at least to life imprisonment.

We should recall that as the aggressor, Vietnam is in the position of the offender. The Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK, which represent the victimized

Cambodian state and people, are the accusers. It has been defined in laws where the offender and the accuser should sit at the UN Security Council or at any international conference to settle a war of aggression committed by one country against another.

This reminder is meant to prevent Vietnam from hiding behind its puppets and from pushing its puppets to raise the question of the seating at the coming Paris conference. This is also to avoid Vietnam's attempting to lord it over the others.

By recalling the status of the ringleaders of the Vietnamese puppets as being the traitors, we can see that they do not represent anyone else but the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, they have no right to speak on behalf of the Cambodian people. They do not have the right to make any verbal attack against the patriots. Patriots and traitors are totally different. One is gold and the other is dirt.

To recall their status as traitors to the nation is in order to prevent them from attempting to act as the boss here, to pose themselves as representative of an independent State of Cambodia, and to decide on who are their adversaries and how the seats at the coming international conference in Paris should be arranged.

As lackeys of the Vietnamese aggressors, these traitors must sit behind the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese lackeys have no right to protest this.

It is the Cambodian national resistance headed by the samdech and the CGDK led by the samdech—out of their goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem—that have decided not to raise this matter and allowed these traitors to sit on the same level as them.

It is the Cambodian patriots and the CGDK—through their noble morality—that have been kind and generous to both the Vietnamese aggressors and the traitors, who are their lackeys. All the Cambodian patriots who are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators and their lackeys as well as the entire Cambodian people are very meritorious. As soon as all the Hanoi authorities' aggressor forces, including all kinds of disguised forces, withdraw from Cambodia under the genuine supervision of an international control organization and as soon as the puppets stop serving as lackeys of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and stop serving in the regime of the Hanoi aggressors, all Cambodian patriots and all Cambodian people are willing to accept all these former traitors who have betrayed the nation and people and killed the people and allow them to join the national society—in the four-party government and in the elections to elect the administrative organizations.

This shows the lofty morality of the Cambodian patriots and all Cambodian people for the survival of the Cambodian nation, people, and race.

This is the situation that we must recall. Only by so recalling can we see how generous to the Vietnamese aggressors and how generous to the traitors who are Vietnamese puppets is the five-point peace proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance and president of Democratic Kampuchea, of which His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann has just given a cursory explanation. This is because the Cambodian people who have waged a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past more than 10 years under the leadership of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have the goodwill and sincere desire to achieve an early comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem, so that Cambodia can enjoy peace and security again with its national independence and territorial integrity, with national reconciliation among all Cambodians, and without rejecting anybody, and so that peace and stability in Southeast Asia becomes free from the threat of Vietnam's expansionist and aggressive policy.

In the past, as at the present, the Hanoi authorities and their puppets have rejected the reasonable and generous peace plans successively put forward by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian national resistance, and the CGDK and have resorted to one diplomatic maneuver after another in an attempt to dupe world public opinion into overlooking the true nature of the war in Cambodia, which is a Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, and to legitimize the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh so that Vietnam can continue occupying Cambodia under the signboard of these Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh forever. It is this trick of the Hanoi authorities that constitutes the obstacle preventing the Cambodian problem from being settled so far.

At present—in the situation in which the Vietnamese are experiencing a stalemate on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and serious difficulties at home because of the hopelessly irreparable economic collapse, and in which the world is putting growing pressure on them to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia—the Vietnamese have now decided to launch a new maneuver more perfidious than any past ones. This maneuver was publicly announced by the Hanoi authorities on 5 April 1989.

The majority of world opinion has already seen through this maneuver. However, to completely eliminate any remainder of its perfidy, I would like to more clearly analyze it for the information of the rest of the world.

2. The world knows very well that in 1985 Vietnam launched a major military campaign in an attempt to wipe out the Cambodian national resistance forces along Cambodia's western border, close the border, and crush the Cambodian national resistance forces inside the country. But the Hanoi authorities failed in this plan. With the active support and assistance of the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance forces hit back at the Vietnamese both along the border and inside the country, and gradually expanded their activities from

the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake at that time to the rest of the country, thus causing the Vietnamese aggressors to be pinned down by our resistance both at the border and inside the country.

For this reason, in 1987 in Circular No 17FRMC dated 18 June 1987, known by all as a report made by the puppets to the ministers and cadres in Phnom Penh, Vietnam admitted that there was no possibility of conquering the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK through the use of armed forces and that it was necessary to concentrate instead on diplomatic maneuvers to deprive the Cambodian national resistance forces of foreign aid. According to this maneuver, they made the following preparations. On the one hand, they announced unilateral partial troop withdrawals and claimed to have withdrawn this or that many troops every year. On the other hand, they prepared systematically to hide away some aggressor Vietnamese forces to continue providing support for the puppet regime.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann have already successively denounced this maneuver of the Hanoi authorities to hide their aggressor forces in Cambodia. The memorandum dated 20 June 1989 of the CGDK that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent to His Excellency Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs, has clearly described the kinds of forces Vietnam hides in Cambodia.

I recall all of this so that the world can see through the Vietnamese maneuver when they announced on 5 April 1989 that they would withdraw all their troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989. In this announcement Vietnam demanded that all other countries end the so-called interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and stop giving aid to the Cambodian national resistance forces. In this connection, first, I hold that it is necessary to underline the logic of the Vietnamese aggressors. Vietnam has committed an aggression against Cambodia, massacred the Cambodian people, and committed innumerable crimes against the Cambodian people. In fact, we should bring the Hanoi leaders to trial in the same line as the Hitlerite trials in Nuremberg. However, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance, the CGDK, and the Cambodian people, who are full of goodwill to solve the Cambodian problem politically, agreed not to demand the trial of the Hanoi aggressors and not to ask for any war compensations provided the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Instead, Vietnam has behaved as if it is the overlord of other people. The world will never allow Vietnam to act in such a domineering way over other people. So long as there are aggressor Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance, and the CGDK will continue to attack them relentlessly. Not only is this a sacred right of the Cambodian people, Cambodian national resistance, and CGDK, but it is also a compulsory obligation of all Cambodian patriots.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance and president of Democratic Kampuchea, has already clearly proclaimed the position of the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK, especially during his news conference in Paris on 21 July. I would like to express full support for this position of the samdech. As for all countries that oppose aggression and support the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle, they act in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter—clearly stipulated in Articles 1 and 2, Chapter 1.

Nations in the world will always have the right to support and provide all kinds of aid for the fighting Cambodian people, all Cambodian national resistance forces, and the CGDK.

Second, what is the true nature of the maneuver in which Vietnam announced that it would withdraw all its troops by the end of September 1989?

In fact, as described above, Vietnam continues to maintain its aggressor forces in Cambodia by preparing in a systematic and premeditated manner since 1986 to hide away its aggressor troops to protect its puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The objective of this Vietnamese maneuver is to trick the world into believing that it has already withdrawn all of its aggressor forces from Cambodia, and therefore there must be a cease-fire, and support and aid for the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK must be stopped. Now, this maneuver is becoming even more obvious.

Why did Vietnam urge its puppets to raise the question concerning the seating of the three factions of the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK? This is not a coincidence. It is part of Vietnam's maneuver to drag the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK into discussing this seating arrangement with its puppets.

If the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK fell into this Vietnamese trap, the debate on this question would go on endlessly until the opening of the international conference. And as a result, the three parties of the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK would miss the opportunity to attend the conference. Vietnam wants it this way, because, since the beginning, it has aimed at focusing the conference merely on solving the so-called external aspect separately from the so-called internal aspect, which would be set aside temporarily because it cannot be settled yet. If Vietnam succeeded in having the international conference in Paris discuss only the so-called external aspect of the Cambodian problem, it would move on toward ordering the conference, first, to apply a stamp of approval on Vietnam's unilateral troop withdrawal at the end of September 1989; and, second, to decree a cease-fire in Cambodia and order for the world to stop supporting and providing aid for the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK.

This is Vietnam's motive in pushing its puppets into raising the question concerning the seating of the three factions of the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK.

Judging from the voice of the Vietnamese puppets here, we can clearly see that Vietnam's objective at the forthcoming international conference in Paris is to trick the conference into approving Vietnam's unilateral troop withdrawal by the end of September 1989, to impose a cease-fire in Cambodia, and to order the world to stop supporting and providing aid for the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK. Vietnam hopes that should it succeed in this maneuver, it would occupy Cambodia forever under the signboard of the puppet regime it has installed in Phnom Penh. Whatever objectives it has failed to realize on the battlefield are expected to be realized through this murky diplomatic maneuver.

In particular, during the international conference scheduled to be held in Paris soon, Vietnam will try to have the conference apply a stamp of approval on its unilateral troop withdrawal. However, the overwhelming majority of world opinion has clearly seen through its dirty maneuver. Allowing Vietnam to realize its murky maneuver would not only affect the survival of the Cambodian nation, but would also mean giving a big prize to aggressor Vietnam, allowing it to swallow up Cambodia, to solve its serious predicament at home, and to regain strength in order to carry on its aggressive and expansionist strategy, thereby posing a serious danger to Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The overwhelming majority of countries in the world certainly will never allow Vietnam to realize this murky maneuver. They will certainly demand that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia—including the regular forces, the hidden forces, and the more than 1 million Vietnamese nationals Vietnam has brought into Cambodia to plunder Cambodian territory as a specific part of Vietnam's aggressor forces. They will also demand UN supervision and the presence in Cambodia of a UN peacekeeping force.

Vietnam opposes the idea of having UN control on the grounds that the United Nations has reserved the Cambodian seat for the CGDK. This once again shows the logic of the Vietnamese aggressors who try to divert the true nature of the Cambodian problem and ignore the fact of its war of aggression in Cambodia, so that it could proclaim itself the boss of the United Nations itself. The United Nations reserves the Cambodian seat for the CGDK and demands that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with Articles 1 and 2, Chapter 1, of the UN Charter. However, any countries or any international organizations that oppose Vietnam's aggression would be accused by Vietnam according to its aggressor's logic. This is one point.

Another more important point is that Vietnam is afraid of UN control. It is scared now because it knows that most countries are calling for UN control. Vietnam is scared

because it knows that the overwhelming majority of countries wants representatives of the four Cambodian factions to join the United Nations in this control. Vietnam knows that each Cambodian faction, especially the three factions of the Cambodian national resistance, has close relations with the Cambodian people. No matter where and how the Vietnamese aggressors hide their forces or weapons, the Cambodian people would know about it and would inform any of the Cambodian factions with which they have contacts. Therefore, should the four Cambodian factions join with the United Nations in the control, they might lead the control organization of the United Nations right away to the suspected areas. This is what Vietnam is scared of. This is why Vietnam opposes the participation of the representatives of the four Cambodian factions in the control work.

In reality, the needs for control are not merely for controlling only the withdrawal of all of Vietnam's aggressor forces from Cambodia and not merely for preventing Vietnam from returning to Cambodia again. The Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK demand that the United Nations control each faction of the Cambodian national resistance, too. If any Cambodian national resistance faction hides its weapons or forces in preparation for capturing and monopolizing power alone, Vietnam's puppet faction or any other faction has the right to complain to the control organization of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, Vietnam continues to oppose the idea that the four Cambodian factions send their representatives to join the United Nations in the control work. The reason is that with the participation of the four Cambodian factions in the UN control work, Vietnam would not be able to hide its aggressor forces in Cambodia.

3. The Hanoi authorities also have a number of complementary maneuvers to back up the above-mentioned maneuver. I also ask the permission of your royal highness to analyze these maneuvers as follows:

First, about the anti-Khmer Rouge maneuver:

Vietnam has made great efforts to attack the forces of Democratic Kampuchea and has repeatedly warned about the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power alone. At the same time, it has completely rejected all the concrete proposals that the samdech, the Cambodian national resistance, and the CGDK have put forward in view of preparing for and ensuring genuine national reconciliation and a balance of forces in the Cambodian national society, specifically guaranteeing that no factions would be allowed to abuse any other factions or to monopolize power alone. These concrete proposals are clearly described in the memorandum dated 20 June 1989 of the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK. The samdech has also explained all these measures in detail; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, has also just further explained them.

However, the Hanoi authorities and their puppets have categorically rejected all these concrete proposals. Why? Because Vietnam does not have the objective of ending its war of aggression in Cambodia; of letting Cambodia become independent, neutral, and nonaligned; of allowing national reconciliation to take place in Cambodia. This is because all these concrete proposals obstruct Vietnam's maneuver to hide forces in Cambodia so that it can continue occupying Cambodia under the signboard of its puppet regime.

Second, about the indictment that two other factions' joining the Khmer Rouge would harm their political future:

This is the propaganda slogan Vietnam and its puppets keep repeating most arrogantly. In fact, the Hanoi leaders are experiencing serious difficulties, both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam, and are utterly isolated in the international arena. In fact, Vietnam is weak and its puppets are weak. They are afraid of the force of unity of the three factions of our Cambodian national resistance and our CGDK. The three factions of our Cambodian national resistance and our CGDK, who are united in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, have enjoyed support both at home and abroad. The Cambodian national resistance forces are not weak.

Cambodians both inside and outside the country support the samdech, who is the head of the Cambodian national resistance; support the samdech's five-point peace plan; and support his proposal for the formation of an interim quadripartite Cambodian coalition government headed by the samdech. Every Cambodian both at home and abroad opposes the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and makes all forms of contributions to the struggle against the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia.

The world supports the samdech's five-point peace plan and supports the samdech. Wherever he goes, the samdech is regarded respectfully by all—except the aggressors and their puppets—as the head of the Cambodian nation.

The entire Cambodian nation and the whole world agree that whoever really wants national reconciliation must recognize the samdech's role as the head of the Cambodian nation, as the only statesman unanimously accepted by all Cambodian national forces.

Third, about Vietnam's publicizing the constitution of its puppets in an attempt to put a cosmetic veneer on its puppets and legitimize them:

On this issue, I would like to agree with the samdech's successive analyses. I would like to make the following additional comments:

A. This so-called constitution, in whatever way it is presented, is by nature a constitution of the Vietnamese aggressors, not a constitution born out of an election by the Cambodian people. In reality, this constitution was compiled by the Vietnamese.

B. This constitution is entirely under the influence of the Communist Party of Vietnam operating under the label of the so-called Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The article on the so-called Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party abolishes the articles on the rights of the Cambodian people, the rights of the president, and other articles.

C. Maintaining or recognizing this Vietnamese constitution means maintaining or recognizing the puppet regime. Consequently, it would mean maintaining or recognizing all accords and treaties that the puppet regime has concluded with Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, and other allies, as well as all laws and decisions that Vietnam has made in Phnom Penh on behalf of their puppets, such as the law on the naturalization of Vietnamese nationals.

D. Maintaining or recognizing this Vietnamese constitution also means maintaining or recognizing Vietnam's puppet administration in Cambodia. Thereby, through this Vietnamese administrative apparatus, Vietnam and the puppets will be the masters [words indistinct] in Phnom Penh, in the provinces and districts, down to communes and villages. Vietnam tries to use this constitution as bait to fool everybody.

The Cambodian national resistance that has been leading the Cambodian people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past more than 10 years, causing them to experience the present serious and critical difficulties, absolutely cannot let itself be fooled by Vietnam.

Fourth, about Vietnam and its Phnom Penh puppets publicizing that they have scrapped their treaty of friendship and cooperation and declared so-called neutrality:

This trick of Vietnam and its puppets, too, has failed to dupe anyone. The Cambodian people as well as the whole world clearly see that one cannot talk of an independent and neutral Cambodia if Vietnamese troops are still occupying Cambodia. Even after 30 September, Cambodia will not have its independence and neutrality, because Vietnam will continue to occupy Cambodia on the strength of their more than 100,000 hidden troops and the Vietnamese civilians who have emigrated into Cambodia as part of the aggressor forces. Even if Vietnam pins the neutrality label on its puppets, it cannot conceal reality.

4. In summary, the country has completely realized and comprehended the position of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian national resistance, and the CGDK. At the same time, it has clearly seen the stance

and maneuvers of Vietnam. Though Vietnam has kindled the war of aggression against Cambodia, causing much destruction, suffering, and misery to Cambodia and the Cambodian people over the past 10 years, the Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK still have the goodwill to settle this question of Vietnamese aggression through political means by putting forward proposals that the world in general has clearly judged as being very reasonable. The CGDK proposes that the problem caused by the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia be solved comprehensively. The world also has clearly seen and understood that it is not possible to separately solve the so-called external aspect of the Cambodian problem.

As for the Hanoi aggressors, they have resorted to various maneuvers to deflect the nature of the question of the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia by separating the so-called external aspect of the Cambodian problem from the so-called internal aspect, so that Vietnam can stay outside the Cambodian problem and preserve the puppet regime propped up in Phnom Penh by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops.

As the world might have judged, who really wants to solve the Cambodian problem politically and who does not? Who really wants to end the war and who does not? Who wants to continue occupying Cambodia through the maneuver of hiding aggressor troops in Cambodia? Who wants to continue occupying Cambodia under the signboard of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh?

Respected Samdech, head of the Cambodian nation; respected His Excellency Prime Minister of the CGDK: The samdech always says that he needs to solve the Cambodian problem so that Cambodia becomes 100 percent independent. This remark is the samdech's firm resolve. It is also a strong aspiration and a firm resolve of the Cambodian national resistance, the CGDK, and the entire Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people wish nothing more than to live peacefully within the framework of an independent and neutral Cambodia with its territorial integrity. Due to their bitter experience, the Cambodian people clearly understand that to make this wish come true is not an easy task. The struggle to liberate Cambodia from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors is already a difficult endeavor. In the future, the task of defending an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and protecting Cambodia's territorial integrity will be a very big problem.

Cambodia is a small country with a small population, contiguous to Vietnam, whose long-nurtured ambition is to swallow and incorporate Cambodia according to their time-honored Indochinese federation strategy. The Cambodian people do not have enough forces to protect Cambodia's neutrality alone. It is in this situation that our Cambodian national resistance and our CGDK agree

with the samdech in demanding that Cambodia be accorded conditions to become permanently neutral on the basis of a 100-percent independent Cambodia with its territorial integrity; enjoying a UN guarantee that would prevent, on the one hand, all foreign countries from using Cambodian territory as a military base or a springboard for aggression against neighboring countries, and, on the other, prevent all neighboring countries from committing aggression against Cambodia.

The world also clearly sees that this call for Cambodia to be accorded conditions for permanent neutrality with a UN guarantee is far different from the deceptive propaganda ploy of the Hanoi authorities and their puppets. Contrary to the Vietnamese and their puppets, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian national resistance, and the CGDK do not authorize any foreign troops to be present in the country. The Cambodian national resistance and the CGDK firmly believe that the overwhelming majority of peace- and independence-loving countries supports this demand of the Cambodian people for an independent and neutral Cambodia. This will have an important role in contributing to the maintenance of the balance of forces in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, thereby playing an important role in ensuring lasting peace, security, and stability in this region.

Respected Samdech, head of the Cambodian nation; respected His Excellency Prime Minister of the CGDK: Over the past more than 10 years, our Cambodian people and male and female combatants of our three patriotic forces under the leadership of the samdech and of our CGDK headed by the samdech have surmounted myriad obstacles and difficulties, and made united efforts to wage a persistent and arduous struggle against the far more numerous Vietnamese aggressors, who are equipped with many more sophisticated weapons. However, thanks to their courage and to the support of large numbers of peace- and independence-loving countries and peoples the world over, our struggle has entered a phase in which the question of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is included in the world community's agenda, meaning that we have reached a vital stage, a turning point in the existence of our Cambodian nation.

For this reason, I hold that it is necessary to correctly and clearly raise issues and detail them for the information of the world so that they can help to withstand the maneuvers of the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese are trying to divert the issues in an attempt to cause confusion in the opinion of the world, to make it easy for them to proceed with their filthy maneuvers in view of perpetuating their occupation of Cambodia. For this reason, should there be anything inappropriate, I beg the samdech, head of the Cambodian nation; and His Excellency Prime Minister of the CGDK to please forgive me. I would like to express my most humble thanks to you.

I would like to pose the following questions:

1. Does Vietnam agree to UN control?
2. Does Vietnam agree to form an interim quadripartite Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk?
3. Does Vietnam agree to let the four Cambodian factions join the UN control?
4. Does Vietnam agree to dissolve the Phnom Penh regime as a regime it has installed?
5. Does Vietnam agree to let an international peacekeeping force come to Cambodia?

Sihanouk Holds News Conference on 26 July
BK3007043489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] At a news conference on 26 July in Roissy, France, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces, pointed out to foreign reporters the following important points relating to the so-called Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian problem is not one between Cambodians; it is one between Vietnam and Cambodia. To Cambodia's national resistance forces, Hun Sen represents Vietnam and Vietnam's colonialism in Cambodia. Hun Sen does not represent Cambodia in the very least. Cambodia's national resistance forces stand for an independent Cambodia and are fighting for Cambodia's independence. The war in Cambodia is not a war among Cambodians and is not a civil war; it is a war waged by Cambodia's national resistance forces against Vietnam's colonialism.

Vietnam has said it will withdraw all its troops at the end of September 1989. However, our Cambodian national resistance forces know that after September, 30,000 Vietnamese troops expert in fighting and disguised as Cambodian soldiers and officers in the puppet army, 100,000 Vietnamese militiamen disguised as Cambodian militiamen in various provinces, and over one million Vietnamese immigrants will remain in Cambodia to plunder our natural resources and land. Cambodia's national resistance forces hold that after 1989, there will still be vast numbers of Vietnamese colonialists in Cambodia.

The leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces asks reporters this question: Do you believe the resistance forces can grow strong without the support of the Cambodian people? Please remember that these Cambodians have endured hardship rather than be somebody's slaves. This is the dignity of the resistance forces and the dignity of Cambodian nationalists. Who are these Cambodians who arduously fight and die? They are Cambodian nationalists.

Those who talk about peace, accept peace the Vietnamese way or the Soviet way. We cannot accept this kind of peace and cannot accept a Cambodia that is Vietnamese. We fight for a Cambodia that belongs to the Cambodian people, as General De Gaulle used to say, and for

Cambodia's peace. Peace should be Cambodia's peace; peace without full independence is unacceptable. This is why we fight. The fighting will continue until all Vietnamese are withdrawn from Cambodia.

The leader of Cambodia's nationalist resistance forces said in English to reporters: We will absolutely not accept that the war after 30 September 1989 is a civil war; this war is a continuation of the war against Vietnam's colonialism and it is a war between Vietnam and Cambodia. All of you refused to examine the Vietnamization of Cambodia. In the long run, Cambodia will become like Kampuchea Kraom, now called south Vietnam. In the 18th century, that was southern Cambodia, a part of the Kingdom of Cambodia. If you allow Vietnam to continue the Vietnamization of Cambodia for a long time, we will be in the worst position—worse than Poland facing the Soviet Union, and worse than Bulgaria, East Germany, and so on. I have never betrayed my country and nation. I resolutely love my country and people.

Afterward, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk drew the reporters' attention to the similarity between the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese colonialists and that of the French people against German Nazis. The French people's struggle was not a problem between the French resistance forces and the Vichy regime, which was France's puppet regime.

Regarding the fate imposed by the Vietnamese authorities on the Vietnamese people, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stressed that the Vietnamese boat people fled their country not because of famine or economic reasons. In the Sahel, Ethiopia, [as heard] famine and natural and economic disasters also exist, but people do not flee the country. The Vietnamese people also love their country; they do not want to leave it. However, despite cruel dangers during the escape by sea, the Vietnamese people choose to flee the country rather than support this type of regime. The Hanoi regime is a very cruel regime to its own people. The Vietnamese people demand freedom because they have lost their dignity as human beings. Therefore, they decide to flee the country not because of economic reasons but because they want freedom.

Concerning the cease-fire issue, the leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces reaffirmed that as long as there are hidden armed Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, there will be no cease-fire. The cease-fire will take place on the day that there is no longer a shadow Vietnamese colonialism in Cambodia.

The samdech said further that Vietnam's demand that its puppet have a separate delegation at the upcoming international conference on Cambodia is aimed at getting de facto recognition from the international community for this puppet regime.

Thai Envoy on UN Efforts at Cambodian Peace Talks
BK2907005889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1822 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 28 (AFP)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council are making a "concerted move" to ensure that peace returns to Cambodia, Thailand's ambassador to the United Nations Nit Phibunsongkhram said Friday [28 July].

Mr. Nit also called for the establishment at next week's international conference on Cambodia of a "collective working body" including the communist Khmer Rouge resistance faction.

Such a body should become the provisional government in Phnom Penh or "whatever the parties to the agreement wish to call it" in the wake of a settlement at the conference in Paris starting Sunday, he told reporters.

Soviet-ally Vietnam and Cambodia's Hanoi-backed government have rejected the inclusion of the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge in a future government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Nit, echoing a demand by a Cambodian guerrilla coalition that the Khmer Rouge be represented in the government, said this was necessary to avoid the possibility of a civil war after Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia scheduled for the end of September.

The U.N.-recognized guerrilla alliance, formally known as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), joins the Khmer Rouge, the strongest military faction in the CGDK, with two anti-communist movements headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Mr. Nit said France, the host country of the conference and a permanent member of the Security Council, would be "the driving force" in a settlement.

The other permanent members, Britain, the United States, China, and the Soviet Union, "could do much to put the conference back on the track," he said, particularly China and the Soviet Union.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia almost 11 years ago to oust a Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Nit said Thailand, which is directly affected by the conflict, would continue to lobby for international support for the resistance coalition's seat in the U.N. this year.

Thailand, with the other non-communist members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), has been a prime mover of successive campaigns at the U.N. for the guerrilla coalition to retain Cambodia's seat in the world body.

Thailand would abandon its efforts to lobby for the CGDK's U.N. seat "only after the Cambodian factions successfully set up a formal link among them in the form of a provisional government or a interim administration or whatever the parties to the agreement wish to call it," Mr. Nit said.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was leaving here Friday for Paris to lead the Thai delegation at the international conference.

Also at the conference will be the five other members of ASEAN—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore—Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia as representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement and Australia, Canada, India and Japan.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has also been invited.

Hun Sen 29 July Activities in Paris Reported
BK3107060489 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0445 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 31—Cambodian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen on Saturday afternoon held separate talks with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans.

Earlier in the morning, Prime Minister Hun Sen had met at the Soviet Embassy in France with Eduard Shevardnadze, Nguyen Co Thach, Phoun Sipaseut, respectively foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Laos. During their talks, they focussed on issues relating to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, subjects of the International Conference on Cambodia scheduled for Sunday at the Kleber Center, Paris.

The conference is held under the auspices of France, as co-chairman of the conference with Indonesia as chairman of JIM [Jakarta informal meeting]

The conference was attended by, besides the Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, the six member of the [Association of] Southeast Asian nations—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, and China—Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, and Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

The question of the representation and composition of the Cambodian delegation to the conference which had failed to be solved at the Tuesday round-table talks found a breakthrough by a compromise reached on Thursday evening following the talks among the Khmer opposing groups and the officials of the French foreign ministry. The compromise on the composition of the Cambodian delegation was based on the age of leaders of

the opposing factions: Son Sann, Sihanouk, Khieu samphan and Hun Sen and the Cambodian delegation would be sandwiched between the delegations of Brunei and Canada at the rectangular-table conference.

However, Hun Sen made his view clear at a press conference held at the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI) that there are only two opposing forces in the Cambodian conflict which implied that logically there are two Cambodian delegations at the international conference. However, he added, he accepted such a compromise so as not to let the question of protocol block the good start of the conference.

Hun Sen pointed out that he was not included in the so-called unified quadripartite delegation formed by Prince Sihanouk.

Hun Sen Holds Meeting With UN Secretary General
BK3007024789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Paris—Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen on Friday [28 July] met for the first time United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in what was seen as a significant step forward for his government in international diplomacy.

Phnom Penh Vice Foreign Minister Sok An told the BANGKOK POST it was "a very good meeting" that lasted some 45 minutes.

He stressed that there was no discussion of recognition of the Phnom Penh Government.

Hun Sen briefed the UN chief on the situation in Cambodia, Phnom Penh's position on the international conference starting today and its proposals for a peace settlement.

Perez de Cuellar is attending the international conference in his personal capacity.

Phnom Penh and Vietnam has rejected any role for the UN in an International Control Commission and demanded as a precondition changes in the UN General Assembly Resolution on Cambodia.

According to Sok An, Hun Sen met Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark for about 70 minutes.

Hun Sen Holds Talks With French Premier
BK2907071089 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0521 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 29—French Prime Minister Michel Rocard received Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen and his entourage in Paris on July 27, reports VNA.

Chairman Hun Sen informed his host of the talks between the Cambodian parties on finding a solution to the Cambodia issue. He thanked the French president, prime minister, and government for helping the Cambodian parties seek a political solution.

Chairman Hun Sen reaffirmed that France might play an active role in seeking a solution to the Cambodia issue. He said that the Cambodia-France relations should take into account the two peoples' interests in the first place. He officially proposed that France help Cambodia restore and conserve the historical Angkor Wat.

Speaking to newsmen later, Hun Sen described his meeting with Michel Rocard as very important and as the first meeting between the heads of the two governments.

On the forthcoming Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Hun Sen said that at present, the State of Cambodia was negotiating a compromised formula with the other Cambodian parties for the holding of the conference.

For the French part, Philippe Petit, external affairs adviser to the French prime minister, told newsmen that in his conversation with Michel Rocard, Hun Sen manifested a good will and determination to join Prince Norodom Sihanouk in seeking a solution to the Cambodia issue.

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodian Talks
LD3007120889 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Twenty countries will be gathering around a table at 1500 today in Paris for an international conference of Cambodia, which is represented by four delegations, four factions under the same banner, which speaks volumes about the state of that country and the difficulty of convening a conference of this kind. [passage omitted]

One of the issues to be discussed at the conference is international supervision of the Vietnamese Army's withdrawal. For Vietnam, the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers in September from Cambodia is accepted unconditionally. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is clear: It will be a total withdrawal under international supervision. This is what he told me this morning:

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Co Thach] I confirm this. It is clear that we are going to withdraw completely, unilaterally, and without conditions.

[Correspondent] So on 27 September there will no longer be a single Vietnamese soldier in Cambodia?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Yes. There is not even the shadow of a doubt.

[Correspondent] If you agree to international supervision...

[Nguyen Co Thach, interrupting] Yes....

[Correspondent] Then what kind of international supervision would you accept?

[Nguyen Co Thach] There has to be very effective international supervision which can make checks at any time.

[Correspondent] Would you agree to this supervision being carried out by the United Nations, as Prince Sihanouk demands?

[Nguyen Co Thach] We welcome the role of the United Nations if the United Nations ceases to be unilateral, ceases to be biased, that is to say, if the United Nations adopts the resolutions agreed up at this international conference in Paris on Cambodia. [end recording]

Outline of Japan's Mitsuzuka Meetings in Paris
OW3007051989 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] According to NHK Paris correspondent Yanagisawa, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka, who is in Paris to attend an international conference on the Cambodian issue scheduled to open in Paris on 30 July, is to meet with Prince Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and foreign ministers of nations concerned this afternoon, Japan time. At the meetings, he plans to stress anew Japan's intention to play a positive role through monetary assistance and other means.

Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka, who arrived in Paris on 29 July, is to meet with Prince Sihanouk at 1530 today, Japan time [0630 GMT]. After this meeting, he will meet with French Foreign Minister Dumas, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and U.S. Secretary of State Baker. At these meetings, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka, from the standpoint that the international conference should produce a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue, plans to support the idea proposed by the three-faction coalition government and ASEAN to the effect that the role of the United Nations is indispensable for supervising complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to stress anew Japan's intention to comply with calls for monetary assistance and the dispatching of personnel. He also plans to seek support from nations concerned and the United Nations for the establishment of an international reconstruction committee for Cambodia after peace is achieved. The establishment of the committee was proposed by Japan at the expanded foreign ministerial meeting of the ASEAN held earlier in Brunei.

Mitsuzuka, Shevardnadze Hold Talks

*OW3007135289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT
30 Jul 89*

[by Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, July 30 KYODO—The world's superpowers and other countries concerned with the Kampuchean problem opened three days of ministerial talks here Sunday to explore ways to end the major regional conflict now in its 11th year.

The 19 participating countries include the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, the six ASEAN countries, Japan and India. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is also taking part in a personal capacity.

Diplomatic sources here said discussions at the first international conference on Kampuchean will focus on measures to monitor Vietnam's planned troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in September and to ensure peace after the pullout.

Chief delegates, including U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, will each deliver a statement at the conference.

Baker and Shevardnadze already held talks Saturday and more bilateral ministerial meetings are expected to be held, according to the sources.

In separate talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka Sunday, both De Cuellar and Shevardnadze expressed hopes that the Paris conference will reach agreement on the establishment of an international control mechanism (ICM) to supervise Vietnam's pullout.

De Cuellar said the United Nations is ready to do its utmost to restore peace in Kampuchea if Vietnam and its client government in Phnom Penh agree with the formation of the ICM under the auspices of his organization, according to a Japanese spokesman.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh are opposed to such a watchdog body because the U.N. does not recognize the Vietnam-installed government.

Qian is scheduled to hold talks with Mitsuzuka and a Qian-Baker meeting is also speculated, according to the sources.

It will be Qian's first contact with Western leaders since the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy dissidents in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on June 4, which triggered a wave of protest abroad.

De Cuellar, meanwhile, on Friday met Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh, though as it is not recognized by the United Nations the rival guerrilla groups of Democratic Kampuchea have been maintaining a seat there.

The sources said the conference, co-hosted by France and Indonesia, is likely to issue a resolution or a declaration regarding a general framework on how to restore peace in Kampuchea.

If the conference can work out an agreement to halt arms supplies to the four warring Kampuchean groups, it would be a significant success, though such an accord would be far from the overall solution desired by all parties.

Hun Sen told a professional lecture meeting here Friday that he is in favor of a step-by-step approach to resolving the conflict.

The sources said three to four working committees will be set up to continue discussion until late August when a follow-up ministerial conference is planned.

Agree To Hold High-Level Meeting

*OW3007122989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT
30 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris, July 30 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed here Sunday to hold a deputy foreign ministers meeting in Moscow on September 4 in preparation for ministerial talks in New York later that month.

The agreement was reached in a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

They are expected to represent their countries at a U.N. General Assembly session in New York in late September.

The foreign ministers are here to attend an international conference on the Kampuchean problem.

It was Mitsuzuka's first meeting with Shevardnadze since he became foreign minister in June.

Sihanouk Holds Talks With Japanese Minister

*OW3007134489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
30 Jul 89*

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, July 30 KYODO—Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Sunday the war in his country will not be settled in the short term and warned against expecting too much from upcoming international peace talks.

The Kampuchean conflict is extremely complicated, Sihanouk added in reference to the presence of four groups vastly different in political ideology and positions, and the involvement of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He was meeting Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka prior to the opening of an international conference on the 11-year-old regional conflict later in the day.

Though Sihanouk was pessimistic about the possibility of achieving an overall political settlement of the conflict at the international conference, he stressed the importance of finding ways to push peace negotiations forward step by step, according to Japanese officials.

The officials said Sihanouk, leader of three guerrilla groups of Democratic Kampuchea, is expecting some progress to be made during the three-day international conference.

Foreign ministers and senior officials from 19 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the six ASEAN countries and Japan, attend the first international peace negotiations on the Kampuchean problem.

The conflict was caused by Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in late 1978 which ousted the radical communist Khmer Rouge, who are accused of killing more than one million people during their three-year reign of terror.

Acknowledging that the Khmer Rouge is still the most powerful among four Kampuchean factions, Sihanouk said the militant group should be included, not excluded, in the peace process.

Otherwise, there will be no peace for Kampuchea, Sihanouk said in the one-hour meeting, according to a Japanese spokesman.

The Khmer Rouge is one of three resistance forces comprising Democratic Kampuchea. The fourth faction is led by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government.

Peace negotiations involving all four Kampuchean factions held here last week stalled over the role the Khmer Rouge should play in a new, independent Kampuchea after peace has been restored there.

France's Dumas, Shevardnadze Discuss Cambodia
LD3007092589 Paris Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Roland Dumas held a 1-hour meeting this morning with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze. Both the French and Soviet sides were sparing in their comments following the meeting,

but it is known that the talks dealt essentially with Lebanon, Iran, and of course Cambodia prior to the international conference which opens this afternoon in Paris.

Indonesia's Alatas, Dumas Hold Talks
BK3007051689 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0417 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 30 (OANA-ANTARA)—Co-chairmen of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, had a one-hour discussion here on Saturday [29 July].

Both Dumas and Alatas refused to disclose their discussions taking place at the French Foreign Ministry.

However, some observers believed that their talks were mainly focused on the preparations for the ICK, since there are still many problems that have to be settled among the four warring factions in the Kampuchean conflict, although they have reached a compromise that there will be one Kampuchean delegation to the Paris conference.

The Kampuchean delegation to the conference consists of representatives from the Khmer Rouge, the Kampuchean National Liberation Front, the Sihanoukists and the Phnom Penh regime led by Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Although there is only one Kampuchean delegation to the Paris meeting, Prime Minister Hun Sen reaffirmed here on Friday that his group would be a separate group.

The International Conference on Kampuchea taking place at the Paris convention hall will start on Sunday.

During the one-hour meeting, Minister Alatas was accompanied by Director General for Political Affairs Luhanapessy, Indonesian Ambassador to France Doddy Tisnaamijaya, Indonesian Ambassador to the United Nations Nana Sutresna and Dr. Boer Mauna of the Indonesian Embassy here, while Minister Dumas was flanked by Matini, director for Asian Affairs, Mrs Pelle Grini, chancellor for Asian affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jean Orlice, chancellor at office of the French deputy foreign minister, and Andrea Andreani, senior official of the French Foreign Ministry.

The ICK co-chairmen are scheduled to brief the newsmen after the deliberations.

After the meeting, the French foreign minister also held a meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, followed by meetings with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Thailand's Sitthi Arrives in Paris for Conference
BK3007025489 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jul 89 p 4

[By Tom Nagorski in Paris]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila arrived here yesterday saying he held "great hope" for an international conference on Cambodia which opens here today.

Top ministers from eighteen nations will take part in the conference, which seeks a resolution to an eleven-year-old war in Cambodia.

At Charles de Gaulle airport yesterday, Sitthi said he had not been discouraged by a deadlock in preparatory talks held earlier this week among rival Cambodian factions.

"The big meeting has not yet begun," Sitthi said. [passage omitted]

Sitthi spent his first day in Paris in working sessions with the rest of the Thai delegation. He will deliver Thailand's address to the conference tomorrow morning.

A Foreign Ministry official travelling with Sitthi said meetings were sought for today and tomorrow with Secretary Baker, the ASEAN foreign ministers, Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. [passage omitted]

Baker, Shevardnadze Meet for 2 Hours
AU2907192589 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 29 (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met here for more than three hours Saturday in talks dominated by the latest developments in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shevardnadze said he had responded to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's "lively interest in developments in the Soviet Union" by explaining that the process of perestroika or restructuring was happening in a "businesslike and serious" atmosphere.

The two men, in Paris for Sunday's International Conference on Cambodia, also made certain progress on chemical weapons, delegation sources said, in talks which lasted 70 minutes longer than the planned time.

Their two hour tete-a-tete, double the allotted time, included the idea of an "unorthodox" meeting outside their usual venue, Washington, on September 19, possibly in the state of Wyoming.

Mr. Baker said it was "useful to visit different parts of our two countries."

The rest of the meeting, held at the Soviet ambassador's residence in Paris, took place in the company of experts and covered the Middle East, Central America, Afghanistan and Turkish refugees in Bulgaria.

"We have reached important conclusions on regional issues", Mr. Shevardnadze said.

There was also a brief discussion on Cambodia, delegation sources said.

The two men discussed the possibility of a summit meeting between President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev but no date was arranged.

Shevardnadze Seeks Meeting With ASEAN Ministers
OW2907114989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 29 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has conveyed his hope to hold a meeting in Paris with foreign ministers of the six ASEAN member nations while they are in the French capital to attend an international conference on Kampuchea.

A Thai Foreign Ministry source said here Saturday that Shevardnadze was seeking to hold the meeting with the ASEAN ministers for two hours beginning at 9 a.m. Monday.

If it materializes, the meeting would be the first between a Soviet foreign minister and all his ASEAN counterparts at one time, the source said.

Shevardnadze and the ASEAN ministers are in Paris for the three-day conference on Kampuchea scheduled to open on Sunday.

ASEAN groups Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is prepared to meet the Soviet foreign minister in Paris as requested, the Thai source said.

Whether the ASEAN ministers will accept the Soviet request will be decided in their joint consultations by Sunday, the Thai source said.

Japan

Foreign Minister Leaves for Paris Cambodian Talks *OW2907044489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka left for Paris Saturday to attend a cabinet-level international peace conference on Kampuchea on Sunday and Monday.

Mitsuzuka will return to Tokyo on August 2.

PRC Embassy Official Goes to West Germany *OW2907013289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—A Chinese Embassy official in Tokyo seeking political asylum following China's crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrations has defected to West Germany, government sources said Saturday.

Ma Qiuyun, 27, an official at the Chinese Embassy's consulate affairs section, had been under custody of the Japanese Government since she appealed for protection after the bloody suppression of the April 4 at Tiananmen Square.

The Foreign Ministry had accepted her appeal from the humanitarian viewpoint.

Ma had participated in demonstrations organized in Japan by Chinese students to support the protests in China.

Her job at the Tokyo Embassy was the issuance of "homecoming certificates" for Chinese with Taiwanese nationality.

Her husband, a dissident physicist also seeking asylum in East Germany, earlier defected to West Germany.

Ministers Demand Opposition Plan To Replace Tax *OW2807130989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[By Isao Ikariya]

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—The government, under pressure to abolish a controversial new consumption tax, Friday took a first, cautious step toward reviewing the tax.

The move came only four months after the tax was introduced on April 1, but without any indication of what kind of changes will be made in the unpopular tax.

The Tax System Commission, an advisory body to the prime minister, created a new subcommittee to review developments since the imposition of the new tax.

"Nobody expressed any opinion about whether the new tax should be scrapped or whether it should be frozen," said Sakue Matsumoto, a member of the 34-member subpanel.

Briefing reporters after the first meeting of the subcommittee on Friday, Matsumoto said participants basically shared the view that the new tax should be maintained within the framework of the current taxation system.

"We agreed that it is difficult to abolish the new tax anytime soon considering possible confusion (among taxpayers) and years of discussion spent on tax reform," he said.

The meeting was held the day after Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister and an influential Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] member, stirred up debate on the new tax with a remark that was reported to have suggested that it should be scrapped or frozen.

Kanemaru, head of a political faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, reportedly told faction members that a full-scale review of the new tax should be carried out, insisting that the new tax is to blame for the LDP's major defeat in the July 23 upper house election.

Kanemaru, at Friday's press meeting, however, denied any intention of going along with a call for scrapping the consumption tax.

The LDP pledged to review the new tax during the upper house election campaign, but the election resulted in the ruling party's historic setback amid mounting public opposition to the new tax and a sex scandal allegedly involving Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Kanemaru's call for a full-fledged review of the tax came against the backdrop of intensifying postelection debate over the new tax, in which all the opposition parties have been pressing for its abolition.

Government officials, particularly those in the Finance Ministry, however, argued that the consumption tax is needed to secure government revenue so as to achieve the government's goal of balancing the national budget without issuing debt-financing bonds in the Fiscal 1990 starting next April.

Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama so far has taken a tough stance against the opposition demand, reiterating that what the opposition must do first is to come up with alternatives to the new tax to ensure tax revenue.

At Friday's regular press meeting, Murayama said, "It took 10 years to conduct tax reform.... The opposition should submit some tax revenue-related bills first before presenting a joint bill calling for scrapping of the new tax (in the Diet)."

"Nobody likes a tax, particularly a new one... But tax debate should be premised on whether the new tax is needed," Murayama said.

Several other cabinet members joined the finance minister Friday in defending the new tax.

Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters that it is going too far to speak of the abolition of the consumption tax.

"It's important to talk about how the tax should be," Ochi said.

Hisao Horinouchi, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, lashed out at a growing view among some LDP members that the new tax should go out.

"It doesn't stand to reason that (the ruling party) withdraw the new tax because of the election results. It is like retreating in the face of the enemy," he said at a separate press meeting.

Despite kicking off a review of the new tax, the newly created subcommittee did not provide any clue as to what is to become of the new tax.

But it appears unlikely that the new tax will fade away quickly in spite of harsh public opposition because the government cannot run state finances without the new tax, or an alternative to it that could bring about revenue necessary for the budget.

With the national budget still depending heavily on debt-financing government bonds, the Finance Ministry insists that the consumption tax is essential to balance the budget.

"Many people are talking about the consumption tax from a viewpoint of whether they favor it or not. Rather, they should take it up from a viewpoint of whether it is needed or not," said a high-ranking ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"Tens of billions of yen flow out of the state coffers for payment of interest on the outstanding government bonds every day. Has the opposition worked out any plan to meet these obligations?" he said.

The outstanding balance of debt-financing government bonds is expected to total some 162 trillion yen for Fiscal 1989 that ends next March and the money needed to pay interest on them is estimated at 19.3 percent of the 60.41-trillion-yen general account for the year.

Business Leader Opposes Abolishing Consumption Tax
OW2807143589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), on Friday characterized as extreme moves to abolish the unpopular consumption tax, but indicated acceptance of more limited revisions.

"The consumption tax has been already operating and abolition is an extreme," Ishihara said at a news conference. But he added, "I can take some revisions though."

Ishihara said that the tax was only recently introduced and more time was necessary to evaluate it.

"If then there are points to be revised, it should be done," he said.

Ishihara also took issue with suggestions that a so-called commodity tax replace the consumption tax as a revenue source. "The commodity tax will not work well as a system as it is imposed only on luxurious goods," he said.

"Another possible source may be government bonds issued to offset (a revenue) deficit, but a further increase in the national debt may not be desirable," he added.

Komoto Plans To Run for LDP Presidency
OW2807135689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Former State Minister Toshio Komoto will run in the August 8 presidential election of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a top Komoto aide said Friday.

Komoto, 78, leader of a 30-member intraparty faction, will consult with backers before announcing his candidacy, the senior Komoto faction member said.

A 15th-term LDP member in the House of Representatives, Komoto once held posts and telecommunications, international trade and industry, and economic planning posts.

Komoto ran in the 1982 LDP presidential election but lost to Yasuhiro Nakasone, who eventually was in power between October 1982 and October 1987. Komoto is known as the owner of the bankrupt Sanko Steamship Co. [passage omitted]

Opposition To Nominate Doi for Premiership
*OW2907115689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT
29 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The House of Councilors is almost certain to nominate Japan Socialist Party (JPS) Chairwoman Takako Doi for the post of prime minister in an election expected on August 10, opposition sources said Saturday.

Doi, however, cannot become prime minister since the more powerful House of Representatives will name president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) as the head of government.

It is not known who will succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno since the LDP has not yet picked his successor.

The governing conservative party is scheduled to elect its new leader at a joint plenary meeting of all its Diet members on August 8.

The cabinet is planning to convene the Diet on August 7 into a five-day extraordinary session to set the stage for the prime ministerial election, LDP sources said.

Under the Constitution, the person named by the lower house will become prime minister if the two houses choose different persons as head of government and if no agreement can be reached in consultation by a joint committee of the two houses.

It will be the first in 41 years if the two houses designate separate persons for prime minister.

The combined strength of the JSP, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the newly formed joint opposition front Rengo stands at 129, two seats more than the simple majority in the 252-seat upper chamber.

Following a major defeat in the July 23 upper house election, the LDP's strength declined to 110 from the preelection 139.

The LDP still holds an overwhelming majority at 295 in the 512-seat lower house.

Komeito, the second largest opposition party with 21 seats in the upper chamber, and Rengo with 12, have accepted a JSP request to vote for Doi in a prime ministerial election in the upper house, the opposition sources said.

The nine-member DSP and 14-member JCP will vote for their own leaders but are ready to vote for Doi if there is a runoff election between two top vote getters, the sources said.

There is no immediate prospect that a candidate can singly win majority support in a prime ministerial election in the upper house.

In this case, the two top vote getters go into a runoff election, and the candidate who gets more votes will be a nominee of the house.

Kaifu Sees As Strong Premier Candidate
*OW3107054689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT
31 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu has emerged as a strong candidate to succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, sources at the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Monday.

Kaifu, 58, who belongs to a small intraparty faction, has come to the forefront since the LDP's largest power bloc decided late Sunday not to field any candidate in the August 8 LDP presidential election, the sources said.

The sources said support for Kaifu is increasing within this faction, especially among younger members.

Election to the LDP presidency virtually guarantees selection as prime minister because the LDP controls the powerful House of Representatives of the Diet.

It has been speculated that former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru or LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, both members of the largest LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, might run in the presidential election.

The sources said, however, that Kanemaru, Takeshita's mentor and nominal head of the 105-member Takeshita faction, agreed with 2 faction leaders Sunday that neither Kanemaru, 74, nor Hashimoto, 52, will run in the presidential election.

This is because the Takeshita faction, which was instrumental in pushing Uno to power, was also responsible for the LDP's crushing defeat in the House of Councilors election on July 23.

Uno, who succeeded the scandal-tainted Takeshita on June 2, announced his intention on July 24 to resign to take responsibility for the party's defeat at the hands of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

The conservative LDP, continuously in power since its creation in 1955, lost its majority in the upper house and now holds only 110 seats in the 252-member chamber.

The LDP's defeat was blamed chiefly on the Recruit stock-for-favors scandal in which a number of LDP leaders were involved, the introduction in April of the unpopular 3 percent Consumption Tax and Uno's alleged extramarital affair with a geisha in the past.

The LDP sources said Monday Ichiro Ozawa, chief caretaker of the Takeshita Faction, has informed other faction leaders of the decision not to field candidate in the presidential election.

Ozawa also met Hashimoto at LDP Headquarters Monday morning and informed him of the faction's decision, the sources said.

Kaifu, noted for his eloquent speeches, belongs to the 30-member faction headed by former State Minister Toshio Komoto, the fifth largest in the LDP.

According to faction sources, Komoto, 78, himself wants to run in the presidential election.

Komoto, a 15th-term LDP member of the House of Representatives, ran in the 1982 LDP presidential election but lost to Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The LDP's Presidential Election Management Committee will accept candidacies on Saturday, committee officials said Monday.

Meanwhile, lower house members in charge of steering the Diet agreed Monday to convene a 6-day extraordinary session of the Diet next Monday to choose Uno's successor.

This will be officially decided by the cabinet on Tuesday, Diet officials said.

According to political sources, the election of the next prime minister will likely take place on August 10 and opposition parties are poised to nominate JSP leader Takako Doi as prime minister at a session of the upper house, where the opposition camp holds a majority.

Doi, however, cannot become prime minister as the more powerful lower house is still under LDP control.

Under the Constitution, the person named by the lower chamber will become prime minister if the two houses choose different people as head of government.

The LDP leadership, meanwhile, invited about 300 local LDP executives to party headquarters Monday morning to start a 2-day meeting on the reasons behind the LDP's upper house election defeat and how to rehabilitate the party.

Hashimoto told the meeting that every LDP-proposed bill will be killed by the upper house even if it has cleared the lower house.

"It will become impossible for our party to carry out consistent policies, throwing national politics into unprecedented confusion and stalemate," he said.

Masayoshi Ito, head of an LDP task force promoting political reform, said reform will be the main issue in the next general election.

"The LDP must exert maximum efforts to rebuild itself into a modern national political party," Ito said.

According to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE projection released last week, the LDP will likely suffer a heavy loss in the general election, expected later this year, while the JSP will more than double the number of its seats in the lower house.

The projection sees the LDP, which now holds 295 seats in the 512-member lower chamber, as winning only 220 seats, losing its majority.

The JSP is projected to capture 217 seats, compared with its present strength of 85 seats.

North Korea

U.S. Defense Official's Remarks Refuted

SK3107085989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 31 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July commentary: "Propaganda Offensive Aimed at Perpetual Occupation"]

[Text] Carl Ford, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense in charge of Asian security matters, speaking recently in the U.S. House of Representatives, prattled that the United States has no plan to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea as of now, saying that a hasty withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea could invite someone's invasion.

His prattle is little different from the recent remarks by the U.S. leaders such as the President, the vice president, the secretary of state, and the defense secretary. The question is why the Defense Department official appeared in the House and parroted the leaders' remarks.

Voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea are now powerfully ringing out all over the world. The assertions calling for the withdrawal or reduction of the U.S. troops from South Korea are made in the United States as well. Some U.S. congressmen proposed to the authorities a reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea.

This situation is making anxious and fretful the U.S. imperialists who are scheming to perpetually occupy South Korea, to invade the Northern half of the Republic using it as a nuclear forward base, and to open a breakthrough in their strategy for world domination.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are desperately attempting to dampen the demand for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea which is becoming higher with each

passing day and realize their wild ambition. This is why the leaders of the U.S. imperialists prattled nearly every day about the so-called threat of southward invasion and military superiority, stressing that the U.S. troops should not be withdrawn from South Korea at the present stage. To justify this absurd logic of theirs, they made this official, who is said to be in charge of Asian security affairs in the Defense Department, speak this gibberish.

This is part of the propaganda offensive aimed at the perpetual occupation of South Korea. The so-called threat of southward invasion is one of the absurd excuses which the reactionary U.S. rulers employ to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea. The remarks of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense that a hasty reduction of the U.S. troops could invite someone's invasion mean, after all, that if the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the North will invade the South.

As the entire world knows, we have repeatedly made it clear that we do not have any intention of invading the South and have shown this by real action. A typical example of this is that our Republic put forth a large-scale arms reduction proposal to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and provide an environment favorable to the reunification of the fatherland and unilaterally reduced 100,000 troops of the People's Army.

The threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, where the U.S. imperialists' aggression forces of some 50,000 troops frequently conduct the provocative and aggressive war exercises with some 1,000 nuclear weapons. The U.S. troops in South Korea are waiting with vigilant hostility for an opportunity to invade our Republic. Nevertheless, the U.S. rulers babbled about someone's invasion. This is a shameless act like a thief turning on the owner.

The U.S. imperialists cannot stop the worldwide demand calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, no matter what tactics and means they may employ. The U.S. imperialists' desperate opposition to the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea is a vicious challenge to all the Korean people and world people who desire peace and reunification of Korea. The U.S. imperialists should not engage in foolish tactics but withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea immediately.

U.S. Strategy for 'World Supremacy' Alleged
SK2807153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article denouncing the U.S. imperialist strategy for world supremacy and nuclear war plot in Korea.

Some time ago U.S. President Bush, referring to the home and foreign policy of the U.S. Government, cried that it would "depend upon nuclear deterrent in order to ensure peace and liberty," the article says, and notes:

This revealed his intention to take nuclear weapons as a means for world supremacy.

The nuclear war scheme of the U.S. imperialists which is becoming ever more undisguised on the Korean peninsula is notably an important link in the chains of their adventurous moves to realise their wild ambition for world supremacy by means of nuclear war.

In fact, they are stepping up all preparations to ignite a war any moment, making the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli.

New means of nuclear attack are continuously shipped into South Korea where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed and the construction of the world's largest strategic nuclear air base and underground nuclear depot is under way.

The U.S. imperialists intend to take a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, in Korea, as an occasion in invading the northern half of Korea and the socialist countries in Asia and, furthermore, the whole mainland of Asia and thus gratify their ambition for world supremacy.

The present tense situation on the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is increasing hourly is a grave factor seriously endangering not only the national destiny of the Korean people but also the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive design to take ignition of a new war of aggression in Korea as a breakthrough to gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy is fully revealed in their policy of turning South Korea into a military base and in the deployment of aggressive forces there.

There are in South Korea more than a half of the nuclear weapons deployed by the United States in Asia.

In particular the U.S. imperialists have deployed new strategic weapons in and around South Korea since they proclaimed South Korea as the "forefront for the U.S. strategy". It is a well known fact that the range of some U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea goes far beyond the boundary of the Korean peninsula.

It is a pressing matter not only for peace in Korea but also for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to frustrate the U.S. imperialist sinister design for nuclear war which is becoming undisguised on the Korean peninsula.

North Proposes 450th MAC Meeting on 31 July
SK2907071089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0606 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)—Our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] on July 28 proposed to the U.S. side to have the 450th meeting of the MAC at 11:00 on July 31, 1989.

U.S. Delays Meeting

SK3007093789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0905 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—As was already reported, our side on July 28 demanded the 450th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission of the U.S. Side at 11 hour on July 31, 1989.

But, the U.S. side delayed the meeting for eight days without reason and proposed to us to have it in camera. This fully shows how much the U.S. side is afraid of the exposure of its recent criminal acts.

U.S. Proposes 8 August Date

SK3007120389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1156 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Our side on July 28 proposed to the U.S. side to hold the 450th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at 11 on July 31.

But the U.S. side proposed to hold it on August 8, delaying the date proposed by us for 8 days without any reason, and even to have it in camera.

This is unreasonable in any aspect.

Our side to the MAC urged again the U.S. side to hold the 450th MAC meeting proposed by us at 11 on August 2 and have an open one.

U.S. MAC Member Urged To Allow Yim's Passage
SK2907044389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0329 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] A Joint Duty Officers' [JDO] meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held this morning in Panmunjom.

The JDO meeting of MAC, which was to be held at the same time as usual, was not convened on time but held belatedly because the U.S. forces' side did not open the door of the meeting room without any prior consultation.

At the meeting, our side's JDO requested the JDO of the U.S. forces' side to convey the following message to the senior member of the U.S. forces to the MAC:

Currently, Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chon-daehyop] and her party are staging a hunger strike and will continue it until your side allows her to pass through Panmunjom.

The attention of the North and the South and the world is focused on them. If this state of affairs continues, the U.S. side, which is responsible for their crossing Panmunjom, will be, after all, held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

Your side must allow Yim Su-kyong and her party to cross through Panmunjom at the earliest possible date and guarantee their personal safety.

The JDO of our side entrusted again the JDO of the U.S. forces' side with the above message at today's meeting, because there was no answer, despite the fact that he left the message with his counterpart at yesterday's JDO meeting.

Foreign Ministry Rebuts U.S. Comment on Yim

SK3107011489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Concerning the U.S. State Department's recent act of taking issue with us by referring to the passage of the South Korean delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chon-daehyop] through Panmunjom and the international peace meeting held at Panmunjom as an aggravation of tension and violation of the Armistice Agreement, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued the following press statement:

Press statement by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK:

Last 29 July, a U.S. statement preposterously took issue with us in connection with student Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of South Korea's Chon-daehyop, who wanted to return to South Korea through Panmunjom, and the members of the international peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula who held a meeting of international peace in Panmunjom together with student Yim Su-kyong, by calling these acts an aggravation of tension and a violation of the armistice agreement.

It is not us but the U.S. side that has exacerbated tension in Panmunjom. Instead of highly appreciating student Yim Su-kyong's patriotic undertaking for national reunification and peace and allowing her to pass through Panmunjom, the U.S. side blocked it and has rather increased armed forces in the Joint Security Area [JSA] inside Panmunjom.

In wanton violation of the armistice agreement, the U.S. side has introduced into the JSA in Panmunjom a recoilless gun, a large-caliber machinegun, and sniping

weapons and artificially exacerbated the situation and created a warlike atmosphere thereby increasing and deploying a large number of troops there.

As for the issue of Yim Su-kyong's intent to go home through Panmunjom, it is a natural call that no one can stop in light of her hope for peace and reunification of the country, which she so ardently called for and from a humanitarian view.

According to the request of student Yim Su-kyong, who is determined to go home treading on her own country and land, our side has officially asked the U.S. side on several occasions to allow her passage through Panmunjom in conformity with the provision concerned in the Military Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. side, however, has refused to heed student Yim Su-kyong's hunkering hope on excuses that it needs an agreement between the North and South of Korea. The question of passing through the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], an issue that is stipulated in paragraph 7 of the armistice agreement, is an issue that can be settled without difficulty between our side and the U.S. side, the signatories to the Armistice Agreement.

Nonetheless, the U.S. side has refused to allow student Yim Su-kyong to pass through Panmunjom. This is totally unreasonable and is a basic element that has complicated the situation.

The international peace meeting for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula held in Panmunjom was an international meeting organized by none other than the foreigners from some 30 countries on the five continents of the world. How can their strong call for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula be interpreted as having turned Panmunjom into a place for political propaganda as well as having exacerbated the situation?

Only those who ignore the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula can say such things.

Had they not blocked student Yim Su-kyong's passage through Panmunjom and the participants in the international peace march from continuing their march toward the South through Panmunjom, they would not have expressed such indignation for the U.S. side.

Of course, all the developments have been caused by the unjust acts of the U.S. side itself.

With the U.S. side and the persons in authority in South Korea refusing to allow student Yim Su-kyong to pass through Panmunjom, she and about 100 participants in the peace march have even gone on a hunger strike.

The fact that they have reached a point where they had to declare a hunger strike is a result of the inhuman steps taken by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

By refusing to allow student Yim Su-kyong to pass through Panmunjom, the United States has proven itself to be none other than the party directly responsible for having exacerbated tension on the Korean peninsula, and for standing in the way of reunification by having built a high dividing wall between the North and South, and that the persons in authority in South Korea are fascist elements who have demonstrated that they have no interest at all in national reconciliation, unity, and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States and the persons in authority in South Korea should no longer block student Yim Su-kyong's intent to go back to her parents and colleagues, and her own country and land through Panmunjom.

[Dated] 31 July Pyongyang

U.S. Accused of Violating Armistice Agreement
SK3107115789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1107 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Kaesong July 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. side introduced many machine guns and recoilless guns into its post 100 metres southeast of the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission twice from around 20:20 to 20:25 on July 30.

Earlier, at around 02:40 on the same day, a guardsman of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces turned the light of an electric flash to our side from the above post on several occasions and at around 18:51, a guardsman of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces at the above-said post shouted to security personnel of our side and waved his fist above his head.

Such introduction of heavy weapons and provocations of the U.S. side were a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the point of agreement between the two sides.

Many international peace marchers including the delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] are staging a hunger strike at the Panmunjom Joint Security Area for five consecutive days in demand of the permission of their passage through Panmunjom and guarantee of their personal safety.

The introduction of heavy weapons into the Panmunjom Joint Security Area and provocations by the U.S. side at this time were a premeditated move to obstruct the hunger strike of Yim Su-kyong and her party.

Our side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a stern protest with the U.S. side against such moves and strongly demanded the U.S. side to take a responsible measure to prevent recurrence of such crimes in the future.

North Denies Panmunjom Used as Propaganda Site
SK2907114689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1104 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group and its master, U.S. imperialism, are groundlessly taking issue with the DPRK regarding the hunger strike at the Tongil Pavilion of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of University Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), and Mun Kyu-hyon, a South Korean priest who has come to accompany her, and others, according to a report.

In a "statement" published in the name of a "spokesman for the Unification Board" on July 28 the puppet clique charged that the DPRK turned Panmunjom into a "place for political propaganda" and is committing an "inhumanitarian act" of taking somebody as a "political scapegoat." Singing duet with them, the U.S. imperialists, in a "commentary" of the State Department dated July 29, demanded the DPRK not to create "tension" at Panmunjom.

This is, indeed, an outburst reminding one of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Why did they begin the hunger strike at Panmunjom and who caused it?

Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, has made an admirable, great contribution to laying stepping-stones for reunification by virtually participating in the Pyongyang festival amid blessings and warm welcome of all the people as a reunification envoy of the South Korean people.

It is extremely natural that she should intend to go back through Panmunjom, the land of her motherland, to her native place within a hailing distance.

It is none but the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the No Tae-u group, who blocked her passage through Panmunjom, incriminating her righteous deed, and kept her from going back proudly to her home town where her dear parents and fellow students are eagerly waiting for her. Hence, she answered this with a hunger sit-in.

Do the South Korean authorities hear the heart-rending shouting of the young coed: "I have come to the North only for reunification. I am guiltless. Allow me to go back to my fellow students and my parents and brother and sister"? If the South Korean puppets have a spark of conscience of the Korean nation and even a drop of the blood of the Korean nation desirous of reunification, they will not dare lend a deaf ear to her ardent shouts.

Their outcries about "political propaganda" and "inhumanitarian" are no more than a sophism to cover their anti-national, anti-reunification, inhumane acts.

What is more ridiculous is the U.S. imperialists' outburst about "tension" at Panmunjom. They have numerically increased armed personnel and introduced a recoilless gun and large-calibre machine gun in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, turning this area into a terrible battle field, afraid of a defenceless coed who is going back home across the demarcation line. How can they mouth such words? This can be heard from a most brazen-faced brigand.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group themselves blocking delegate Yim's return home at the point of the bayonet, who caused shouts condemning the enemy of reunification at Panmunjom.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities had opened the road of Panmunjom and guaranteed her personal safety so that delegate Yim might go back home in safety to cordially meet her parents, brother and sister and fellow students and continue her study in Seoul, there would not have been such fasting.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group cannot evade their responsibility as the enemy of reunification and the enemy of humanism who is blocking her return home through Panmunjom.

Yim Continues Attempts To Gain Passage Permission

Waits for Answer on Balcony

SK2907002089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1625 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 28 (KCNA)—Delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] Yim Su-kyong now on a hunger strike urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to allow her passage through Panmunjom on the balcony of the Panmun Pavilion, the building of our side at Panmunjom, this afternoon.

She said she had demanded permission of her passage through Panmunjom several times, gazing at pigeons flying freely from the balcony of the Panmun Pavilion but there was no answer yet, which she could hardly understand. She urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to open the door so that she could return to her home town within sight and to her beloved parents and to her school where her fellow students were waiting for her.

Together with fellow strikers she sang "Spring of the Native Home" "Our Desire Is Reunification".

She said many foreigners and compatriots overseas joined her in the fast to express support and solidarity for her passage through Panmunjom.

She said she would come out to the balcony again tomorrow to wait for the answer of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Asks Passage for 'Last' Time

SK2907112189 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1000 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Excerpts] At 1600 this afternoon, Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, and Father Mun Kyu-Hyon, standing on the balcony of Panmungak, our side's building at Panmunjom, again urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to ensure their passage through Panmunjom, together with antiwar and antinuclear peace figures, overseas compatriots and our youth and students who are joining the hunger strike. [passage omitted]

[Begin Yim recording] You over there, who are guarding Panmunjom, could be my brothers and my friends. Why do you block my way to my hometown, where my parents and friends are? I just cannot (?understand) all of this. Even if other people may hate you, I do not hate you because you are my fellow countrymen and my friends.

I am now spending the third night here. Why should I spend three nights here with my hometown very close to here? Even at this moment, please permit me to walk into your side. This is my last solicitation and appeal.

Please permit me to return to the bosom of my mother. I have not committed any crime. Why should my activities be a crime and why should my friends be pursued by police?

Just as you aspire to national reunification, I aspire to it. I wish to go to your side and to talk with you. My wish to return to my hometown through Panmunjom cannot constitute any crime but is quite natural.

Please allow me to go to your side. Permit me to (?cross) to your side to be together with you instead of meeting you every day here.

Mun, Yim Urge Granting of Request

SK2907113989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1114 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 29 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korea's "Chondaehyop," and Mun Kyu-hyon, a South Korean priest, who are fasting for three consecutive days, at the "Panmun Pavilion" today again urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to allow them to pass through Panmunjom to the South.

Looking toward the South from the balcony of the "Panmun Pavilion," Mun Kyu-hyon said they were writhing in agony while fasting to go back home.

He shouted:

Who on earth can judge me and Su-kyong who are here with compatriotic love to be "criminals"? Who dare deny the North and the South are our land?

Who blocks my way home in my land?

We want to go home even if we die.

Take steps to allow me to go back to my beloved brothers and Su-kyong's beloved fellows at an early date, treading my land on foot.

Although he shouted at the top of his lungs, there came no word from the United States and the South Korean authorities who do not want national unity and reunification.

Singing the songs "Our Desire Is Reunification" and "The Spring of Native Home," Yim Su-kyong and other hunger strikers hoped for any reply from the South, but in vain.

Yim, with tears in her eyes, shouted, urging again the United States and the South Korean authorities as follows:

Why do they block the road ahead of me who want to meet my parents?

I can never leave here.

Why should I spend the night for three days here with my native home within a hailing distance? Allow me to return to my mother's bosom. It is not a "criminal act," it is natural that I should intend to go back through Panmunjom.

Yim Su-Kyong, Supporters Continue Hunger Strike

Panmunjom Meeting Supports Yim

SK2907000489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1617 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 28 (KCNA)—A meeting was held this morning at Panmunjom by the hunger strikers expressing active support to and solidarity with the righteous act of coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives], who started fasting in protest against the refusal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique to accept her legitimate plan to return to South Korea through Panmunjom.

Student Ko Ung-sam, chairman of the Student Committee of Kim Il-song University, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The current hunger strike, he said, is not only a struggle to help delegate Yim Su-kyong return to South Korea but also a struggle to let the entire fellow countrymen know

that reunification is the only way out for our nation and the foundation of a unified confederal state is the only way for the chajusong of our nation.

He further said: As for Yim Su-kyong, she is our fellow student who pledged herself to be a bomb and a train for reunification. She turned out only to realise her desire for reunification.

Her intention to return home through Panmunjom can never be a crime, still less be an act to aggravate the tensions at the instigation by someone.

He said the fast would continue until the road is opened for delegate Yim Su-kyong to go back, greeted by her parents and fellow students at Panmunjom, till the United States and the South Korean authorities state to the world that they would guarantee her personal safety so that she may return to South Korea and devote herself to study.

Damu Smith, former director of the Washington office on Africa and senior member of the joint delegation to the international peace march, spoke next.

He said that the plan of anti-war, anti-nuclear peace champions from different countries to make a peace march from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla was checked at Panmunjom by outside forces, but it is a short delay and the march will continue in the future.

He declared that the fast would continue till the peace march from Mt. Paektu is continued to Mt. Halla and Yim Su-kyong's return to South Korea and her personal safety are guaranteed.

Foreign friends, youth and students of the General Association of Korea Residents in Japan (Chongryon), Koreans overseas and youths and students of the North took the floor at the meeting.

They said Yim Su-kyong's deed is one for reunification and patriotism and it must never be suppressed. They stated that they would continue fasting together with Yim Su-kyong till the United States and the South Korean authorities give assurances that they would allow her to go back safely to South Korea amid the welcome of her parents and students and devote herself to study.

Yim's Followers Continue Strike

SK2807165389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1640 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 28 (KCNA)—Foreign friends, compatriots abroad, youth and students of the northern half of Korea who are on a hunger strike to see Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "Chondae-hyop", go back to South Korea through Panmunjom and continue their peace march to Mt. Halla, held a consultative meeting this afternoon to intensify the hunger strike.

The meeting discussed a number of measures to continue the hunger strike till the will of Yim Su-kyong is pushed through and to build up public opinion to express solidarity with the strike at home and abroad.

Streamers and posters bearing the words "Hunger strike. We will go to Halla without fail." "Whose land is it? Why are we not allowed to travel through it?" "Independence, peace" were hung out at the place of the hunger strike. The hunger strike continues.

Hunger Strike Enters 3d Day

SK2907071289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0604 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 29 (KCNA)—The hunger sit-in of Yim Su-kyong, delegate of "Chondae-hyop", who is going to return to South Korea through Panmunjom and of anti-war, anti-nuke and peace champions from different countries of the world, overseas Koreans and students in the North entered the third day at the Tongil Pavilion here.

Our students who are joining in the hunger strike were filled with the determination not to bend the will until her just demand is met.

South Korean priest Mun Kyo-hyon noted that the hunger strikers are never alone, adding: The believers in the South, too, are rendering inspiration to our struggle.

I am going to devote my life to this altar for the realisation of the people's desire for reunification, he declared.

Strikers' Health Deteriorates

SK2907134789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1310 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] This is a report from Panmunjom. The hunger strike of the antiwar and antinuclear peace figures from many countries of the world, overseas compatriots and youth and students of our country is continuing at Tongilgak to enable Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondae-hyop, to return to South Korea through Panmunjom and to advance the international peace march, which started from Mt Paektu, to Mt Halla.

The Tongilgak is seething with their indignation against the inhumane and antireunification acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Comrade Sin Pyong-taek, a doctor who is charged with medical treatment on location, says the following:

[Begin Sin recording] I am a doctor who has followed the international peace marchers from Mt Paektu to here in Panmunjom. They courageously advanced to this place by cherishing the aspirations to the peaceful reunification of our country. However, they are falling down from

the effects of their hunger strike. It is indeed the most pitiful sight for me, as one who has the responsibility for taking care of human lives, to watch this scene.

Their health has deteriorated and it is expected that the number of patients will increase and their condition will be more serious.

However, their determination to struggle to the end without the slightest degree of wavering is rather enhanced with each passing day. I strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who have driven a number of foreign friends, overseas compatriots, and our youth and students into this situation. [end recording]

Doctors Express 'Deep Concern'

SK2907161889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1548 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 29 (KCNA)—A Korean medical group is expressing deep concern about the health of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of University Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), and foreign personages, overseas Koreans and youths and students in the northern half of Korea on a hunger strike.

Doctor Sin Pyong-taek who has come here Panmunjom in company with the international peace marchers from Mt. Paektu said that the health of some persons is getting worse and worse after starting the hunger strike.

As a doctor responsible for human lives, he said, I cannot remain an onlooker to the site of the hunger strike.

The U.S. forces side and the South Korean authorities must accept the demand of delegate Yim Su-kyong with human conscience and reason and it will be the key to the solution of the fundamental problem.

Panmunjom Strikers Issue Statement

SK2907165389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1630 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 29 (KCNA)—The hunger strikers of the international peace and reunification study tour of Korea issued a joint statement at Panmunjom on July 29.

The joint statement says:

The fasting of people of different languages and colors and different nationalities and ideas and ideals, despite difficulties and personal circumstances, proceeded from the single common desire and aspiration for the peace and reunification of Korea and desire for the passage of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom and her personal safety.

Anyone who has human conscience, reason and national soul cannot remain an onlooker to our hunger strike or refuse to accept our just demand.

The U.N. forces side standing adamant in the South of the Military Demarcation Line, however, is barring our way under the pretext that the "Government of the Republic of Korea" does not "permit" the passage of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom.

Now, in the South of the demarcation line, a wholesale repressive campaign has been launched against Roman Catholic priests for the reason that priest Mun Kyu-hyon of the Roman Catholic priests group for the realization of justice has come here to pass through Panmunjom with Yim Su-kyong and tens of thousands of police have been hurled against students and citizens in Seoul who intend to have welcome rallies for returning Yim Su-kyong.

Through this lamentable reality, we hunger strikers have confirmed concretely who really want peace and reunification of Korea and who seek war and division.

Considering that our demand for an early march to Mt. Halla of the international peace marchers with Yim Su-kyong must be met, we hunger strikers urge:

The U.N. forces side should accept without delay our demand for the passage of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom together with the international peace marchers and their safety and take an appropriate step quickly.

The "ROK Government" should allow the passage through Panmunjom so that Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of "Chondaehyop", and priest Mun Kyu-hyon may continue their march down to Mt. Halla together with the international peace marchers and provide all necessary conditions and conveniences for the peace march and guarantee the safety of Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon.

We strongly demand that the South Korean authorities immediately stop the violent suppression of the reunification and patriotic forces.

Braving all hardships and difficulties, we will continue our hunger strike with the single desire for peace and the reunification of Korea and fight it out till our demand will have been met.

We express the hope that the men of the political, public, press and other circles in all countries of the world will denounce the inhuman, anti-peace and anti-reunification acts of the United States and the South Korean authorities and extend constant support and solidarity to our just hunger strike.

Strikers Interviewed at Pavilion

SK3007095289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0901 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 30 (KCNA)—“Chondaehyop” delegate Yim Su-kyong, foreign friends and Korean youth and students who are on a hunger strike at the Tongil Pavilion were interviewed by reporters at dawn Sunday.

Speaking first, Yim Su-kyong said that her will for reunification has been hardened as a firm faith, looking at the southern land and that the reunification of our country is certain and its prospect is brighter as foreign brothers and sisters are supporting and joining us.

Speaking next, senior member of the joint delegation to the international peace march Damu Smith said that it was honour for him to participate in the solidarity struggle for the cause of reunification of the Korean people, delegate Yim Su-kyong and priest Mun Kyu-hyon and that the struggle of the Korean people was at once their struggle.

He stressed that as a citizen of the United States he was always ashamed of the U.S. Administration's Korean policy and, therefore, he would never betray the struggle of the Korean people.

U.S. chief priest Bill Odanel [name as received] and student Yi Kum-chol of Wonsan University of Economics emphasized that their strength has not been exhausted through the hunger strike but been redoubled with indignation at the enemy and that they would continue to fight till delegate Yim Su-kyong is back to her dear parents and till the peace march reaches Mt. Halla from Mt. Paektu.

Yim Interviewed on Strike's 4th Day

SK3107065389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0552 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 30 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korean “Chondaehyop”, who has been fasting for four consecutive days was interviewed by reporters at the Tongil Pavilion today.

She published a “Letter to One Million Fellow Students of ‘Chondaehyop’ and 40 Million People in the South” and a “Letter to Parliaments, Governments and Political Parties of All Countries of the World”.

Noting that the conditions of hunger strikers tend to get from bad to worse, she expressed regret at the “South Korean Red Cross” which professing “love for peace, freedom and charity” for making no reply.

The hunger strike will not be stopped, she said, adding: Because we think this struggle leads to national reunification.

Yim Issues ‘Appeal’ to South

SK3107055289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0525 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 30 (KCNA)—Delegate of South Korean “Chondaehyop” Yim Su-kyong who is in the hunger strike called a press conference at the Tongil Pavilion today and issued an “Appeal to One Million Fellow Students of ‘Chondaehyop’ and 40 Million People in the South.”

The appeal says:

My beloved one million fellow students of “Chondaehyop” and 40 million people,

I arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 as the delegate of “Chondaehyop”, participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, an international event, discussed the problems of the reunification with the Korean Students Committee, the students’ organisation of the North side, affirmed the joint declaration of the youth and students in the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country promising that the youth and students in the North and the South will take the foremost van in the national reunification and took part in the international peace march for peace and reunification of Korea from July 20.

In this course I felt deeply the ardent desire of our nation for reunification and its steadfast will for reunification and affirmed that our country is one and the desire of our nation is only reunification. And I keenly felt that the country and the nation must be one, not living separated.

All actions I did in the northern land of the country were for national reunification. I came out at Panmunjom here with the wind of reunification which is blowing like storm in all places of the North.

In order to make such wind of reunification blow up in all parts of the south, I have already requested the United States and the “Government of the Republic of Korea” to guarantee the safety of my life in order to march from Panmunjom to Mt. Halla, singing songs of national reunification with you one million fellow students of “Chondaehyop”.

But the United States and the “Government of the Republic of Korea” refused my just and ardent request and blocked the way for me to go to my native land.

Who prevents one from coming and going and whose this land is?

I cannot bear surging resentment at this act. This is a tragedy of the division our nation undergoes and it, however, hardens our will for reunification.

Though I am at the Tongil Pavilion in the northern area of Panmunjom here, my heart is always with the one million fellow students of "Chondaehyop" and 40 million people.

Moreover, it gave big strength to me that the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), "Chondaehyop" and "National Council of Representatives of Youth Organisations" (Chonchonghyop) and other organisations are struggling for my safe return and you one million fellow students inaugurated a preparatory committee for welcoming me and, particularly, the national Roman Catholic priests' group for the realisation of justice dispatched priest Mun Kyu-hyon to accompany me.

I protest against the unjustifiable behaviour of the United States and the "ROK Government" to build high the wall of the division, ignoring the desire of the nation for reunification and, to continue calling for my return through Panmunjom, I entered a hunger strike at the Tongil Pavilion in the area of the North side at Panmunjom here very close to the southern land, my native. In support of my determination friends from the five continents of the world, overseas Koreans and youth and students in the North are spending the fourth night of hunger strike in company with me.

I will not give up the hunger strike till the one million fellow students of "Chondaehyop" and my beloved parents come to bring me along, till my passage through Panmunjom is allowed.

Because here in the northern land I made no statements that may arouse your concern and I cannot turn back my steps here where my native land is visible and I have a desire to live in my land and my country even if I may die.

You one million fellow students of "Chondaehyop" and 40 million people,

Let us open the road to Panmunjom through more energetic efforts for my safe return.

To open the road to Panmunjom, a symbol of the division, is of weighty importance in accelerating the reunification.

Put all pressures on the U.S. and the "Government" to guarantee the freedom of my safe return.

And come down to see me at Panmunjom so that we could march to Mt. Halla, singing songs of national reunification hand in hand.

We are the generation of reunification which cannot live separated and we must never hand over the divided country to our next generation. The door of Panmunjom

will open and the wall of the division be pulled down when the loud call for reunification is heard in all parts of South Korea to shake it with resounding shouts for reunification.

Yim Letter to World Governments

SK3107064089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0539 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 30 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korean "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives], who is on a hunger strike held a press conference at the Tongil Pavilion today and made public a "Letter to Parliaments, Governments and Political Parties of All Countries".

The letter says:

I am Yim Su-kyong (fourth year student of the French course of Western Languages College of the University of Foreign Studies of South Korea) who arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] as the official delegate of "the National Council of Student Representatives", the joint organisation of the general student councils, who was selected by the direct election of the one million fellow students in the South Korean area.

During my visit I took part in the events of the 13th WFYS which was held on a grand scale with the attendance of youth and student delegates from 180 countries and delegates of many international organisations, in which I deepened international friendship, fraternity and sentiments of solidarity and made public together with the Korean students committee of the North side on July 7 the joint declaration of the youth and students in the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I also participated in the international peace march for peace and reunification of Korea which started on July 20, marched thousands of ri from Mt. Paektu in the Northern land of the country and finally arrived at Panmunjom on July 27, and I am going to go back crossing the truce line here to the South where there are my university and fellow students I like so much and my beloved parents and brother and sister wait for me.

But my such dream did not come true.

The U.S. forces who guard Panmunjom and the South Korean authorities not only refused my repeated application to pass through Panmunjom but also introduced armed forces into the area South of the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom and blocked the road ahead of me, saying that if I cross the truce line, they will arrest me immediately without warrant.

As the United States and the "Government of the Republic of Korea" locked the door of Panmunjom unjustifiably, I could not go back to the Southern land. And now I am staging a hunger strike in Panmunjom in token of protest and appeal.

Delegates of various countries, brothers and sisters in the North and overseas Koreans who participated in the international peace march are joining me in solidarity with my hunger strike and I am deeply moved by this.

And I have committed no crime.

I came to the North, took part in the international events and discussed and consulted problems of peace and reunification of our country. I have done nothing else.

Why should this be regarded as a crime and a target of penalty?

My will to go back to the Southern land, my native land, through Panmunjom is steadfast.

I will not stop the hunger strike till the day when my safe return through Panmunjom to the native land where my beloved fellow students and parents and brother and sister wait for me is allowed.

Informing you of this fact, I hope the political parties of the world which set store by justice and truth, peace and democracy will denounce the immoral act of the United States and the "ROK Government" in blocking the way for my return home and request once again permission of my passage through Panmunjom.

I strongly appeal to the parliaments, governments and political parties of different countries of the world to express continued support and firm solidarity for me till the day when my safe return through Panmunjom to Seoul and my personal freedom are guaranteed.

Strikers 'Consoled' by MAC Members

SK3107052889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0519 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 30 (KCNA)—Members of our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) called at the Tongil Pavilion today to console hunger strikers including Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chon-daehyop).

Officer Cha Yong-kun said that members of our side to the MAC strongly protested the United States and the South Korean authorities against their behaviour of not permitting Yim Su-kyong to return to the bosom of her beloved parents and fellow students. Following the hunger strike, he declared, we clearly realized the fighting goal of "Chon-daehyop" and ardent desire of the one million students and people of South Korea for reunification.

Our side to the MAC took all measures to help Yim Su-kyong return home, but the U.S. side rejected our just demand, he said, adding:

We will make all efforts so that delegate Yim and her companion may safely return and fully ensure their personal safety.

Yim Su-kyong and foreign friends expressed thanks for this.

Additional Support for Strikers

SK3107110089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1010 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—University presidents, artists and students in Pyongyang visited the Tongil Pavilion Sunday to console South Korean "Chon-daehyop" delegate Yim Su-kyong who is on a hunger strike and other hunger strikers.

Present there were presidents, rectors and students of Kim Il-song University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, Pyongyang University of Medicine, Pyongyang University of Dramaturgy and Cinematics and other universities and artists of the Korean Film Studio.

Delegate Yim Su-kyong is waging a difficult struggle after announcing her hunger strike in protest against the U.S. forces and the South Korean authorities who have blocked the sacred road of continuing the international peace march and going back to her fellow students and parents through Panmunjom.

The visitors encouraged Yim Su-kyong and other hunger strikers.

Noting that the entire teachers and students of Kim Il-song University are living and making efforts in the spirit of the hunger strikers, its President Pak Kwan-o, encouraged them. He said: Now the world expresses support to your struggle.

Choe Kum-sun, rector of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, stressed that the earnest hope of student Yim Su-kyong to return through Panmunjom to the bosom of her parents and dear fellow students who are waiting for her must be realised without fail.

People's actor Kim Won said that the hearts of the artists are turned to Panmunjom, where the attention of the peoples of the world is focused and the artists are drawing encouragement and strength from the struggle of Yim Su-kyong, foreign friends, compatriots abroad and youth and students.

People's actress Mun Ye-pong said: We mothers hope that most proud and resourceful daughter Yim Su-kyong will be in good health. She wished her good health.

The visitors handed comforts and letters to the hunger strikers.

Then the students joined them in the hunger strike.

Yim Su-kyong expressed thanks for this. She said she was feeling painful for the fact that not only young people but aged people are participating in the hunger strike, but she expressed the belief that all this would never take place again when the country is reunified.

Priest Mun Kyu-hyon referred to the reason why he could not but come to Panmunjom and stage the hunger strike.

Earlier, on Saturday, teachers and students of Songdo University, Communist University, the College of Light Industry, the Art School and citizens of Kaesong consoled and encouraged the hunger strikers and gave them a lot of comforts.

Some Strikers Hospitalized

*SK3107112189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—Hunger strikers keep up their struggle for five consecutive days calling for return to South Korea through Panmunjom of the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) and continuous march of the international peace march to Mt. Halla.

They vow to fight it out till their demand is met, bracing themselves up with a firm will in critical conditions which are hourly getting from bad to worse.

This morning some of the hunger strikers who fell into a state of stupor were carried to the Kaesong Hospital by an ambulance car and some others were receiving first aid treatment on the spot.

While seeing the scene with tears in his eyes, Rev. Chong Ki-yol said that, though their conditions were critical, he felt that the spirit of the hunger strikers was getting firmer.

The struggle will never stop and must not be stopped till the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen for reunification has been realised, he stressed.

While carrying the sick persons to the hospital, Doctor Sin Pyong-taek said that more hunger strikers would fall into a state of stupor as time flows and it was almost impossible to give them a medical care on the spot.

The medical group, however, is having hard time of it because the hunger strikers who are falling into a state of stupor refuse to be carried to the hospital, he noted.

A possible death of the hunger strikers should be prevented, he said, adding:

If the United States and the South Korean authorities do not pay due attention to this, the situation will become serious.

More Strikers Taken to Hospital

*SK3107123789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1112 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Panmunjom July 31 (KCNA)—More hunger strikers were carried to a hospital from the Tongil Pavilion, falling into a state of stupor, on the fifth day of their strike.

After two hunger strikers were carried to a hospital this morning, of around 12:00 Choe Kwan-ho, a compatriot from the United States, and O Il-hwan, our student, were taken away by car for medical treatment.

Those who are fond of talking about "philanthropy" and "humanitarianism" committed the inhuman act of bringing tourists to the watch house of the aggression forces and making them watch the scene of us carrying hunger strikers to the hospital through a telescope, while remaining deaf to the demand of the strikers.

Their inhuman act is arousing the anger of the hunger strikers and personages of different countries coming to console them.

Students Support Yim's Return Through Panmunjom

*SK2907003889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1628 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Solidarity meetings of students supporting the struggle of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of University Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), for her passage through Panmunjom took place in Kaesong municipality and Kangwon Province on July 28.

Attending the meetings were leading functionaries of local student committees and organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth, university presidents and students.

Speeches were made there.

Chairmen of the Kaesong municipal and Kangwon provincial student committees and other speakers indignantly charged that the passage of coed Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom was not realised owing to the obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet authorities and highly appreciated the act of delegate Yim Su-kyong in courageously declaring fast and rising up in the struggle against injustices as a righteous one urged by the patriotic desire to connect the broken blood vein of the nation from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla as early as possible at the cost of her life and terminate the tragedy of the division of the nation.

The speakers stressed that coed Yim Su-kyong participated in the Pyongyang festival as the official delegate of "Chondaehyop" and helped toward strengthening international friendship, peace and solidarity and demonstrated together with the people at home and abroad the desire and will of the fellow countrymen for peace and reunification by taking part in the international peace march. Her act for the cause of justice can never be incriminated and no one can block her from going back home, they said.

The criminal act of the South Korean puppets, they noted, was based on a scenario of the U.S. imperialists and their back-stage manipulation.

Denouncing the unreasonable utterances of the U.S. imperialists that they, the real rulers of South Korea, cannot "allow" the passage of coed Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom because the South Korean authorities refuse to "approve" it, the speakers stressed that they cannot evade the responsibility for the present situation.

More Student Support Meetings

SK3007082289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0804 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Solidarity meetings of students supporting Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of University Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who had participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in her struggle for passage through Panmunjom were held in North Hamgyong and South Hwanghae Provinces Friday.

The meeting places were packed to overflowing with students who assembled with bitter resentment at the refusal of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique to allow the passage through Panmunjom of coed Yim Su-kyong the delegate of "Chondaehyop", and full support and solidarity for the just struggle of Yim Su-kyong and the anti-war, anti-nuke peace champions from the five continents and compatriots overseas who are fighting stubbornly with the enemies of reunification by a hunger strike, not yielding their will of reunification.

The speakers said that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique must give up at once their criminal scheme to punish by invoking the fascist "National Security Law" coed Yim Su-kyong who is a "flower of reunification" blooming in the divided land and a daughter whom the nation is proud of and take measures for her safety so that she may safely go back through Panmunjom.

The passage through Panmunjom intended by Yim Su-kyong, they noted, is a patriotic great deed demonstrating the will of the Korean students of a new generation for reunification and their indomitable spirit.

They strongly appealed to all the students in the North and the South who are earnestly longing for a reunified country to lift up louder voices of solidarity with the delegate of "Chondaehyop" till her return will have been realized.

The attendants at the meetings loudly shouted the slogans "Active support to the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students for independent and peaceful reunification of the country!" and "U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, allow the passage of the delegate of 'Chondaehyop' through Panmunjom and guarantee her safety!"

Student Rally Demands Safe Return

SK3107073289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0622 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Students in South Hamgyong Province held a rally in Hamhung on July 30 in which they strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique give up at once the criminal scheme to punish young coed Yim Su-kyong by invoking the "National Security Law" and take as soon as possible all steps for her return so that she may go back safely through Panmunjom and meet her beloved parents and one million fellow students.

Speakers at the rally said that coed Yim Su-kyong, delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives], who had participated in the Pyongyang festival is going to return to South Korea through Panmunjom. This is an entirely just act stemming from a patriotic intention to pull down the wall of the national division and give the hope for reunification to the whole nation, they noted.

This notwithstanding, they said, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique not only blocked her passage through Panmunjom but also brutally suppressed students and citizens in Seoul who planned to hold a meeting in welcome of her return by mobilizing a large number of police. They sternly condemned the base act of the rogues.

Stating that the hunger strike staged by delegate Yim Su-kyong reflects her firm determination not to end her will for reunification, the speakers expressed firm solidarity with the delegate of "Chondaehyop", progressive figures from the five continents of the world and overseas Koreans who are valiantly fighting against the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique.

Commentary Denounces Denial of Yim Su-kyong Passage
SK3007085189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0836 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group must look straight at the trend of the times, allow coed Yim Su-kyong to pass through Panmunjom and immediately stop suppressing the forces for reunification.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a signed commentary headlined "Treachery Challenging Reconciliation and Reunification."

Referring to the fascist tyranny of the South Korean puppets, the news analyst goes on:

This fully shows that the No Tae-u group is not only blocking coed Yim Su-kyong's passage through Panmunjom but also taking it as a pretext for an anti-national, anti-reunification fascist offensive to stamp out the forces for reunification.

Her participation in the Pyongyang festival and her activities in the northern half of Korea cannot be a crime. In the North she has never unilaterally slandered or praised any idea and system of the North and the South but acted only in favour of reunification.

The puppets are not only blocking her passage through Panmunjom but also suppressing the righteous activities of Chondahyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], the national Roman Catholic priests' group for the realization of justice and other organisations and public figures at the point of the bayonet. This is an unpardonable criminal act aimed to stifle the movement for reunification growing among the people. It brings to light the despicable nature of the puppets who do not want national reconciliation and unity, peace and reunification but are seeking a way out in keeping confrontation and division.

CPRF Spokesman Issues Statement on Yim

*SK3007234889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Statement by spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF)—read by announcer]

[Text] At Panmunjom at present the hunger strike of student Yim Su-kyong, who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as delegate of Chondahyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], is under way while the attention of the people at home and abroad is focused on it. Her hunger strike is an expression of protest of indignation at the antireunification and the inhumanitarian actions by the United States and the people in authority in South Korea to block her return to South Korea through Panmunjom, and the sheer manifestation of her burning patriotism to lay down her young life to open the road to reunification and her firm faith in the justness of her activity.

Therefore, Father Mun Kyu-hyon came to Panmunjom as the delegate representing the authority of the South Korean Catholic Priests Association for Justice to help student Yim Su-kyong, and many peace movement activists from many countries of the world, and the

youths in the North and overseas who participated in the international march for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula are joining the hunger strike.

The ardent appeal and just hunger strike of student Yim Su-kyong who came alone to the northern half of the republic as Chondahyop delegate, confirmed the warm national ties between the youths of the North and South and the people's consistent will for reunification, and is planning to return to South Korea as a young envoy of reunification, is now receiving the warm sympathy of the world's conscientious people as well as all of her fellow countrymen.

Nevertheless, the South Korean ruling bunch, like a thief turning on the owner, is viciously denouncing student Yim Su-kyong's hunger strike, desperately attempting to defile it. In the so-called statement toward the North, the South Korean ruling bunch raved about political machinations, inhumanity, and using Panmunjom as a place of propaganda. This is nothing but the scream of those who have lost reason, panicked by strong criticism and attack from people at home and abroad.

It is absurd to link with political machinations the student who has been dispatched as an official delegate by Chondahyop representing the 1 million students of South Korea. It is preposterous that those who rejected the passage of a college student, who did an excellent thing for the country and the nation and wishes to return to her parents and fellow students, and who attempt to punish her, should speak of humanitarianism. Clearly, Panmunjom has become a stern site of denunciation and hunger strike condemning the antireunification and inhumanitarian crime of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch, not because of someone else but because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch themselves who block the passage of student Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom and attempt to punish her.

It was the United States and the South Korean ruling bunch that compelled student Yim Su-kyong to stage a hunger strike. It was the United States and the South Korean ruling bunch that unprecedentedly strained the atmosphere of Panmunjom. If they had allowed student Yim Su-kyong to return to South Korea through Panmunjom as she demanded and guaranteed her personal safety, she would not have conducted a hunger strike.

The South Korean ruling bunch should clearly know that the nation sees how deeply it is falling onto the road of treachery and what worldwide shame it is bringing to itself.

Following the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot to bisect our country forever, the South Korean ruling bunch totally, forcibly, blocked nongovernmental contact and dialogue, pouring cold water over the reunification movement, suspended all prearranged dialogue with authorities, leveled and even barred the projected sports

talks and Red Cross talks, using it for anti-North confrontation rows. This irrefutably proves that they want neither the reunification of the country nor dialogue.

This is an unpardonable, treacherous move by the despicable, fascist traitor to aggravate confrontation and tension between the North and South, and justify the suppression of the democratic forces and the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The world's people are now watching with hateful eyes the South Korean ruling bunch which is bewildered before a young coed who is on a hunger strike in demand of her return to South Korea. The world's people know well that Panmunjom has become not a place of North's propaganda but a place of solemn judgment where student Yim Su-kyong is condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique with the voice of the South Korean people.

The more the South Korean ruling bunch defile and vilify student Yim Su-kyong's hunger strike, the greater the shame will be. To get rid of this shame and improve their image a little, the people in authority in South Korea should not resort to abuses and vilification but find a reasonable way of solution.

The South Korean authorities should plainly recognize student Yim Su-kyong's patriotic deed and take measures for guaranteeing her passage through Panmunjom and her personal safety in South Korea.

The persons in authority in South Korea should not close the door of dialogue but open it wider and pave the way for others to have mutual contact and dialogue through Panmunjom.

If the persons in authority in South Korea are ready to settle the question surrounding student Yim Su-kyong in favor of the country's reunification and national unity, we will cooperate with this and make all efforts to break the present deadlock between the North and South as early as possible.

[Dated] 30 July 1989, Pyongyang

No Tae-u's Cabinet Reshuffle Branded 'Fascist'
SK2807061089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 21 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July commentary: "In Search of More Wicked Sword-Wielding"]

[Text] On 19 July, the traitor No Tae-u reshuffled some ministers of the puppet administration. In connection with this cabinet shake-up, the No Tae-u ring openly babbled that it was designed to solidify stability and establish the legal order.

The burlesque of the cabinet reshuffle, an outcome of the deepening crises in the fascist rule, fully shows that it is aimed at maintaining and prolonging the military dictatorship, which is being shaken by the anti-U.S. movement of the patriotic youths and students and democratic forces for independence and reunification and by their antigovernment struggle. Anticommunist, fascist suppressive racket is made under the plausible pretext of stability and order.

This is clearly shown by the fact that in the cabinet reshuffle, the traitor No Tae-u replaced the bosses of anticommunist fascist suppressive organs, such as the director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the minister of home affairs, and the minister of labor affairs to deal with the intensifying labor disputes.

Also, this fact is revealed by the profiles of the new appointees. The new NSP director appointed by the traitor No Tae-u was the one who was once hell-bent on maintaining dictatorial power while in the position of prosecutor general; the new minister of home affairs is a lawmaker of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] who once assumed the post of puppet senior presidential secretary post and that of governor of a province.

In addition, puppet ministers of construction, labor affairs, communications, and public health and social affairs are remnants of Yusin or key figures of the Fifth Republic who served dictators as puppet military hooligans or DJP members.

Commenting on the cabinet shake-up, the spokesman of a South Korean opposition party deplored and condemned it as overshadowing the political situation, stating that the cabinet has been composed of hawkish figures who played key roles during the Fifth Republic.

These days in South Korea, a horrendous atmosphere is being created because of the No Tae-u ring's unprecedented sword-wielding outrages. The No Tae-u military fascist clique has viciously continued belligerent sword-brandishing wanton acts—such as the bestial suppression of the National Council of University Student Representatives, an organization of patriotic South Korean youths and students; the fascist oppression of the teachers' union demanding educational democratization; the search and seizure at HANGYORE SINMUN; and the coercive walk-off of newspaper employees and representatives of the journalists' union.

It is obvious what the burlesque of the cabinet reshuffle is aimed at, the reshuffle in which many hawkish key figures of the dictatorship of the Fifth Republic were appointed.

It is well known that whenever political disturbances have occurred in South Korea, military fascist elements have coped with crises in the military-fascist dictatorship by adding the cabinet with more malicious right-hand men under the pretext of reinvigorating the political situation.

This cabinet reshuffle by the traitor No Tae-u is also a maneuver to reinforce the system aimed at reorganizing the power structure with more vicious right-hand men, at continuing to seek fascism, treachery, and the lines of division and war, and at strengthening the policy of confrontation with us.

Basically, the No Tae-u military regime, a successor to the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime, is a regime of U.S. lackeys, a military regime based on reactionary military force, and a dictatorial regime of the DJP, the party of hooligans.

What the No Tae-u regime, which has been deserted by the South Korean people, can expect is nothing but sword-wielding anticommunist confrontation.

No matter how hard the traitor No Tae-u may build an anticommunist fascist ruling system with his vicious right-hand men and seek to prolong military power, this is nothing but a futile act.

Sword-wielding is anything but almighty. The South Korean people will never leave intact the No Tae-u ring which is trying to resort to more vicious reactionary offensives with bayonets.

* Economic Cooperation With USSR Examined

41070103 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean
No 629, 3 Mar 89 pp 1J-4J

[Text] Noteworthy in recent North Korean-Soviet cooperative relations is the expansion of Soviet aid for the construction of North Korean domestic industrial facilities coupled with the promotion of multifaceted exchanges such as expediting joint ventures in the development of Siberia.

A comprehensive look at North Korean-Soviet economic cooperative relations as reported by the Soviet news agency TASS reveals that economic cooperation is intensifying to a higher level through the establishment of a joint venture enterprise between North Korea and the Soviet Primorye District. In addition multidimensional exchanges are occurring in the sectors of geology, fisheries, agriculture, machinery, light industry, rolling production and railroad transportation.

More recently, Soviet aid in expediting North Korea's Third 7-Year Economic Plan and construction of related industrial facilities has expanded, thereby demonstrating continued North Korean-Soviet economic cooperation.

According to a Moscow broadcast on 9 February, joint activities surveying the seabed off the North Korean eastern seacoast, conducted by the Vladivostok Pacific Oceanic Science Research Institute and oceanic scientists of the Eastern Sea Research Institute subordinate to the North Korean Academy of Science, resulted in the discovery of large phosphate deposits, and research is under way on methods to utilize this for fertilizer.

Furthermore, establishment of a fisheries joint venture enterprise for the purpose of augmenting cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union in the fisheries sector is being pursued. In the agricultural sector, since last summer North Korean workers have been at the "Gorshasalovsky Sovkhoz [state farm]," a cooperative farm in the Primorye District, growing vegetables such as cucumbers, etc. It was announced that the cooperative arrangement provided that the Soviet side would supply the farmland, farm machinery, fertilizer, etc., while North Korea would supply the manpower.

This broadcast stated that North Korea would receive about 40 percent of the farm produce as imports to defray the manpower costs. In addition, it noted that recent North Korean-Soviet cooperative exchanges were actively under way in the freight car production sector as well. On 18 January, the Moscow broadcast noted that the Soviet side was keenly interested in freight cars jointly produced with the Wonsan 4 June Rolling Stock Factory, and that trackless vehicles were presently being manufactured under consignment in this factory, with Soviet technological assistance.

The broadcast announced that due to the present extreme shortage of trackless vehicles needed for ship-board cargo and containerized haulage, both the Soviet and the North Korean sides were pursuing plans for factory expansion and remodeling for trackless freight vehicle production and adding facilities for increased production.

The Moscow broadcast gave a detailed report on economic exchanges in the machinery, light industry and railroad transportation sectors. It noted the signing of an agreement between the Ivanov Machine Tool Manufacturing Complex and the Huichon Machine Tool Factory—to be known as Ivanov-Huichon International Corporation—to produce automation machine tools, and work in this area is presently under way. It also announced the foundation of the Huichon-Gorkiy Joint Enterprise to produce cutting lathes, the construction of a factory building in Huichon and the training of North Korean technicians in Soviet enterprises.

It likewise stated that cooperative exchanges had reached a higher plane in the light industrial sector as well, so that the number of North Korean factories which took Soviet raw materials last year and turned them back as products exceeded 100.

It stated that for clothing, in particular, over 5 million articles of clothing are being supplied to the Soviet Union every month.

In the railroad transportation sector as well, it announced that due to a marked increase in freight between North Korea and the Soviet Union, expansion of the capacity for freight handling between Khassan and Tumangang is being expedited, and that in return for receiving steel plates from North Korea, the Soviet Union is offering rails needed for the railroad tracks between Najin and Chongjin and electric and diesel locomotives to be used on the northern area railroad in North Korea.

Despite the multidimensional North Korean-Soviet exchanges, problems have recently surfaced between the two parties. When reporting the successes in economic cooperation for 1988, the Moscow broadcast indicated that "the successes would have been much greater if they both had performed according to their own capabilities without using objective difficulties as an excuse." It indicated the presence of anomalies in the cooperative production system pursuant to cooperative production, such as: a) product quality enhancement, b) skill enhancement of North Korean workers, c) meeting product delivery deadlines, and d) raw materials supply.

Soviet economic and technological assistance to North Korea for construction of North Korean industrial facilities has recently become more active so that the Moscow broadcast announced on 25 January that among the 19 construction aid projects in North Korea, the blueprints have been completed for the final stage of construction of the Anju Textile Mill (100,000 looms) in South Pyongan Province, and some of the weaving machines in the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill are being replaced with ultra-modern machinery of Soviet manufacture.

An examination of the status of construction of key facilities among the 19 construction aid projects in North Korea, within the period of the Soviet Twelfth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) indicates that construction of the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant began on 10 February with the goal of completing the first stage by 1991.

Scheduled for completion after the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant which is to be built on the scale of approximately 200,000 kW, are: a) building the boilers and generators and performing excavation operations; and b) completion of the railroad spur and railroad auxiliary operations, etc.

Presently under way, with completion targeted for June 1990, are the installation of two 210-ton boilers, construction of an external transformer station, high-temperature water purification plumbing, coal transport system with reprocessing station, smokestacks and other post-production facilities. In addition, expansion construction with Soviet assistance is in progress under the

program to increase the production capacity of North Korea's largest magnetite mine, the Musan Ore Mine (present production capacity of 5 million tons), to be increased to 10 million tons in the short term and 15 million tons in the long term.

Construction of the No 5 line system and an underground branch mine to support the Nos 4 and 5 strippage transport conveyor belts were completed at the end of last year. The second stage barge construction was recently completed for the Nos 1, 2, 3 strippage transport conveyor belts.

In addition, second stage expansion construction operations have been ongoing with Soviet assistance since 1984 to increase the steel production capacity of the Kimchaek Ironworks (1.5 million tons at present) to 2.4 million tons. Thus, 34 projects of the over 60 construction projects were completed by the end of last year and 6 projects were subsequently completed this year, including the No 4 sintering furnace, the boiler for the No 3 superheating furnace, No 2 oxygen compressor, a heat exhaust pressure reduction area, a circular concentrator area, and so on.

Between 1971-83, construction projects were expedited at the Kimchaek Ironworks with Soviet technological and mechanical assistance. The first stage expansion project of the Kimchaek Ironworks was expedited, including 1 million tons of steel, 850,000 tons of hot rolled steel, 400,000 tons of cold rolled steel, etc.

Such recent multifaceted and practical development in North Korean-Soviet economic cooperative exchanges is considered to be focused on developing a production foundation, shaping new economic cooperation to include joint ventures, following upon Siberian joint development and further solidifying a system of regional economic cooperation based on this.

Additionally, one may view the intensification of cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis North Korean aid projects as intended to strengthen their political and economic influence on North Korea by backing North Korea's Third 7-Year Economic Plan. Nevertheless, one can also view it as aimed at quelling North Korea's anxiety by demonstrating that there is no change in the North Korean-Soviet economic cooperation system following the recent day-by-day increase in economic exchanges between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

Property Bonds To Be Issued From 1 August
SK1907044889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1522 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—The property bond is to be issued in Korea as a form of valuable securities.

A news briefing was held today in this connection.

Chon Myong-hui, president of the Taesong Bank of Korea, who spoke on the occasion, emphasized the significance of the issue of the property bond. Through the issue of this bond, he said, the bank will make a financial contribution to the acceleration of the nation's economic construction and the improvement of the people's living.

And the compatriots overseas and repatriates, he said, by buying the property bond, will feel proud of cooperating in the industrial construction for the prosperity and development of the country and lessen the inconveniences in remittance to their families and relatives residing in the homeland, he said.

He elaborated on the face values of the bond, the total amount of issues, the rate of interest, the term of validity of the bond, repayment of principal, secrecy of the private holding of currency, disposal of interests, transfer and inheritance of the bond.

Answering questions of reporters, Chang Kon-il, vice-president of the bank, said the issue of the property bond by the Taesong Bank of Korea would begin as from the first of August, 1989 and the period of its sale would be about eight months.

Stating that the property bond could be transferred and inherited only between citizens of our country within the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and there is no inheritance tax according to the law of our country, he gave a detailed explanation about a series of questions arising in the purchase and transfer of the property bond by compatriots overseas and repatriates.

Paper Marks Anniversary of Chongsudong Meeting
SK1707052089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "Chongsudong Meeting that Developed Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement to New Stage" on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the historic Chongsudong meeting guided by Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea (July 17, 1919).

The article says:

Kim Hyong-chik fought in the van of the struggle for changing the course of the national liberation movement in Korea to a communist movement from a nationalist movement.

At the Chongsudong meeting he said that the true road of saving the country and the nation lay in defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors with the force of the nation itself under the banner of a progressive idea and building a new society where all the working people would be well off.

Analysing the historic lesson of the March 1 popular uprising against the Japanese imperialist aggressors in 1919, he said it teaches us that only when we fight with arms in our hands under the leadership of an outstanding leader of the working class and guidance of a revolutionary party can we defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplish the cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

We must make a proletarian revolution in unity with the proletariat in order to achieve the liberation of the fatherland and build a new country there, he urged.

The policy put forward by Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, at the Chongsudong meeting was a historical one for developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country along the road of proletarian revolution under the banner of a progressive idea.

His far-reaching plan for the liberation of the country and freedom and liberation of the people has brilliantly been carried into effect by the great leader Comrade Kim il-song, stresses the article.

South Korea

Chinese Major, Wife Defect to South Through Panmunjom

Authorities Investigating

SK2907032389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Report by reporter Kim Chae-chun from the Ministry of Defense—live]

[Text] (Yun Chang-ro), spokesman for the Ministry of Defense, has announced that at 1108 [0208 GMT], a Chinese Army major and his wife defected to the South for asylum through the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

Spokesman Yun has revealed that the authorities concerned are now investigating their motive for defection.

Couple Under Protection of UN Troops

SK2907043989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0429 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—A Chinese military officer and his wife crossed the truce village of Panmunjom into South Korea in a defection bid Saturday, the Defense Ministry announced.

A terse two-sentence ministry announcement said the Chinese couple are now undergoing questioning by relevant authorities.

Meanwhile, a senior official of the unification Board said earlier that the Chinese Army major, Zuo Xiukai, assigned to the northern side of the border village, and his wife crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the southern sector controlled by U.S.-led United Nations troops at 11:19.

The United Nations Command is questioning the Chinese couple to determine what motivated them to seek asylum in South Korea, said the official, who declined to be named.

He said the Chinese are under the protection of the U.N. troops in the truce village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea, are expected to be turned over to South Korean authorities.

Sneaking into the South via the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, a watch dog organization of the Korean truce in Panmunjom, the Chinese were at first mistaken for South Korean student activist Yim Su-kyong and her escort, the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, who are staging a fast in the northern sector of the border village to press demands that they be allowed to return home through Panmunjom.

Yim and the reverend were later spotted still on the northern side of the village, the official said.

Third Country Resettlement Offered

SK2907060589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea will allow a Chinese couple, who came to South Korea in a defection bid Saturday, to resettle in a third country if they so desire, a government official said.

The government will also let Chinese Government officials visit South Korea if asked to ascertain the desire of Chinese Army Major Zuo Xiukai and his wife, who entered South Korea via Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea.

There are no diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing despite growing exchanges in non-political fields.

Zuo, an officer assigned to the Joint Security Area at the border village, and his wife are now under the protection of the U.S.-led United Nations Command.

After the Chinese couple are handed over by the United Nations Command, the government will confirm their desire to defect and if they want asylum in a third country, said the official, who wanted to remain anonymous.

They will be treated as political refugees and due steps will be taken through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, he said.

It is the third time that nationals from third countries have used the truce village to defect to the West since October 1981, when Robert Ozark, a Czechoslovakian official with the Neutral Supervisory Commission, a watchdog body of the Korean truce signed in 1953, crossed over.

Defector 'Shocked' by Tiananmen

OW2907113889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 KYODO—Defection to South Korea by an elite Chinese Army officer and his wife apparently was motivated by the bloody suppression of the democracy movement in Beijing early last month, informed sources said Saturday.

Maj. Zuo Xiukai, 39, and his wife Saturday sought the United Nations Command at the truce village of Panmunjom in their quest for asylum in a third country, South Korean news reports said.

The sources said Zuo, a native of Shangdong Province, apparently was shocked by the military suppression of the pro-democracy movement at Tiananmen Square in the Chinese capital June 4.

Zuo, the No. 4 officer of the Chinese military delegation assigned at Panmunjom, previously served in Britain and India.

He was seen during the second session of North-South sports talks held in Panmunjom March 28, the sources said.

Zuo is an intellectual who speaks English well. He is familiar with life in the West because of his previous assignment in Britain, the source said.

U.N. military officials in Panmunjom said they had questioned the Chinese couple about the reasons for their defection.

The South Korean YONHAP NEWS AGENCY said U.N. officials would hand over Zuo and his wife to South Korean officials. South Korean authorities will handle the defection as a refugee case, the agency said.

There have been eight cases of defection by Chinese to South Korea since 1980.

Major Says Defection 'Without Duress'

SK2907121489 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—Chinese Army Maj. Zuo Xiukai and his wife, who defected to South Korea at the truce village of Panmunjom earlier Saturday have confirmed in their meeting with members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission that their decision to flee from China was "voluntary and without duress," a U.N. Command spokesman said.

Maj. Zuo, a staff officer from the Chinese People's Volunteer Component of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, asked soon after his defection to the southern sector of the truce village that he and his wife be taken out of the Joint Security Area and into the Republic of Korea, he said.

The commission is a watchdog organization that helps maintain the 1953 ceasefire agreement in the Korean peninsula.

The spokesman added the U.N. Command, which has jurisdiction over the southern half of the truce village, agreed to the request and escorted them to a place of safety outside the Demilitarized Zone.

Zuo's hometown was reported to be Qingdao, Shandong Province.

Meanwhile, a senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Zuo and his wife were seemingly seeking political asylum in a third country. But it was not immediately known where the couple wanted to go for settlement.

The official did not rule out the possibility that the U.N. officials in charge of refugee affairs might be invited to help arrange the Chinese couple's settlement in third countries, thus suggesting that the South Korean Government may not play a significant role in settling the case in consideration of its sensitive relations with China. Seoul does not have official relations with Beijing.

Major Handed Over to ROK Officials

SK3107051889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (YONHAP)—Chinese Army Maj. Zuo Xiukai, who defected to South Korea at the truce village of Panmunjom on Saturday, and his wife have been handed over to South Korean officials by the United Nations Command, a government official said Monday.

The government will accept any requests from Chinese officials to question the couple in Seoul to confirm their desire to defect, he said.

Zuo, a member of the Chinese delegation to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, was taken into protective custody Saturday after walking unchallenged across the Military Demarcation Line into the southern half of the village, which is under the jurisdiction of the U.S.-led U.N. Command.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang Hun said, "The South Korean Government will respect the wishes of the Chinese couple and seek the cooperation of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to solve the matter in accordance with international laws and practices."

The official, who refused to be identified, said the Chinese couple will go to a third country as soon as their intention is confirmed and consultation with the U.N. High Commissioner is completed. Newspapers here reported that either the United States or Taiwan has been mentioned by the Chinese couple as their destination.

He said the government does not accept defectors but the Seoul office of the U.N. Development Program would act on behalf of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Zuo's case.

U.S. Informs South of North's Nuclear Capability

SK2907142789 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 29 July 89

[Text] Today, THE WASHINGTON POST, by quoting a source of the administration, reported that the U.S. officials informed the South Korean Government of intelligence material showing that North Korea is accelerating the development of its capability of nuclear weapons.

Correspondent Na Yong-su from Washington has more:

[Begin Na recording] THE WASHINGTON POST, quoting a source, reported that there is evidence showing that North Korea is building the second nuclear reactor in Yonbyon to the north of Pyongyang.

According to this report, in the past few months, there has been proof showing that North Korea has second facilities near the nuclear reactor in Yonbyon which are capable of developing nuclear weapons. The source reported that these facilities can extract plutonium, which is the basic raw material of atomic bombs.

According to Leonard Spector, researcher of International Peace Institute of the Carnegie Foundation, such facilities in North Korea mean that they are capable of producing one or two atomic bombs a year.

The Bush administration informed South Korea of such intelligence material showing that North Korea is accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, and requested South Korea not to openly comment on this.

The sources revealed that the United States, according to such intelligence, discussed this issue with the Soviet Union, which supported North Korea's non-military nuclear plan and closely cooperated with the United States in the past in order to prevent expansion of nuclear weapons.

It has been learned that the Soviet Union, after consulting with the United States, pressed North Korea to sign the treaty banning nuclear proliferation and to get international inspection of nuclear facilities.

North Korea signed the treaty banning nuclear proliferation in December 1985. However, it has not concluded the treaty required for inspection of the nuclear reactor in Yonbyon in defiance of the call of the International Atomic Energy Agency. [end recording]

Red Cross Talks Postponed To Protest 'Use' of Yim
SK2907073789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea notified North Korea Saturday of its postponement of preliminary talks to reopen the suspended inter-Korean Red Cross talks on reuniting separated families. Koreans. [as received]

The Korea National Red Cross [KNRC] indefinitely postponed working-level talks with its northern counterpart, set for Aug. 2, to protest the use of two South Korean radicals for political propaganda.

"The atmosphere of the Aug. 2 working-level talks is polluted by a sit-in at Panmunjom (the truce village) headed by Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon and North Korea's political manipulation of them," KNRC Chairman Kim Sang-hyop said in a telephone message to his Pyongyang counterpart Son Sung-pil.

Yim is a student who defied a government ban to take part in the international youth festival in Pyongyang July 1-8, while Mun is a Roman Catholic priest who went to North Korea to accompany Yim back to Seoul through the truce village of Panmunjom.

Kim said no productive result from a meeting was likely under the circumstances.

He denounced his northern counterpart for highlighting a pact between North Korean officials and South Korean "lawbreakers."

Yim's Visit to North Characterized as 'Failure'
SK3107094589 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 28 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Miss Yim's Trip to North Korea Is a Failure"]

[Text] The scenes created in Panmunjom by Miss Yim Su-kyong, who has slunk into Pyongyang and then has been completely manipulated by the North, are a graphic indication of what a pipedream she is pursuing and of how she is out of touch with the world, and how she is mistaken in her perception.

That she chattered that "I will go on a hunger strike and continue it until my parents and siblings and 1 million of my fellow students come to fetch me" leads one to wonder if she has not become a complete captive in the North's evil hands.

It is not difficult to see what North Korea seeks to achieve behind Miss Yim: It is to amplify its propaganda and agitation against the South to the fullest extent, regardless of whether she comes back through Panmunjom or via third countries. To be sure, taking full advantage of her secret visit, North Korea has used her as a political instrument in all forms of anti-South maneuvers and anti-U.S. struggle from the day she arrived there. Apart from Miss Yim's devotion to calling for anti-U.S. struggle and her outpouring of antigovernment remarks during her stay in North Korea, the thought of the childish and crazy acts of the North Korean authorities who deceived the North Korean people after secretly luring a coed, a mere child, into Pyongyang and maliciously making a scapegoat of her in anti-South slandering propaganda, makes us hate them even more.

What we have clearly confirmed through Miss Yim's secret trip to North Korea is that North Korea is bent on putting the South Korean student movement to a bad use at all costs.

As is observed in the cases of Miss Yim, lawmaker So, Rev Mun, and Father Mun, North Korea was enthusiastic about individual contacts only, with a view toward throwing the South into confusion and rendering it divisive, while turning its back on direct talks between the government authorities. There is no denying that this is an unchanging part of the North's strategy for reunification through revolution.

It is quite worrisome that despite North Korea's strategy for a united front as such, a few among us secretly went to North Korea and radical forces in our society are dancing to the tune of North Korea. At this point, we cannot but deplore the fact that Miss Yim, some people who are determined to welcome her homecoming, and some progressive forces seeking to reunify the country on the strength of the masses who are lingering around these people, have no knowledge at all about realities in the North.

Even though Miss Yim hankered for reunification and called for "Korea to be one" in Panmunjom, you have to wonder how well she really knows why the reunification of our fatherland still remains unfulfilled. Without saying so much as a word critical of the North Korean dictatorial system which has oppressed its people with the fictitious *chuche* theories over the past 40 years after turning the country into "a kingdom on a frozen land," she uttered antigovernment words whenever she opened her mouth. Does she have the gall to insist that she did all these things only for reunification?

Realizing that she has not only failed to see the true realities that exist in the North and South, but that she also is a captive of illusions that everything will become favorable to reunification, we rather feel pity for her.

The extremely sentimental way of thinking, that reunification could be attained through embraces between people, is an expression of an enormous illusion not only about the time, but also about the place.

National reunification cannot be achieved simply because everybody makes a secret visit to Pyongyang and hugs Kim Il-song. When people, turning their back on the legitimacy of one government and its national consensus, allow themselves to be manipulated and made to play into the hands of the other side, the effort on both sides to come to terms will inevitably result in a failure.

At any rate, an examination of how Miss Yim behaved during her stay in Pyongyang shows that no other person has been so thoroughly used as an instrument in North Korea's anti-South slandering plot than Miss Yim. This being the case, she has no way of avoiding the full responsibility for having violated the existing laws, whichever route she may choose to come back. The legal charges to be brought against her cannot be subject to any political contention, nor can her secret visit to Pyongyang be beautified or welcomed.

Miss Yim's case can be said to have provided us with a new opportunity to review today's relations between the North and South in a fresh and cool-headed light and has opened our eyes to what genuine reunification of our country is all about. In our belief, if our self-examination and waking up to this notion spread widely and serves as an opportunity of rectifying our distorted view of North Korea, nothing could be more of a blessing than this unfortunate event.

Yim, Mun Visit Seen as Promoting Reunification
SK3007124689 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN
in Korean 28 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Let Us Receive Miss Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun in the Bosom of 'Peace'—The Catholic Priests' Corps That Opened a New Chapter in the Reunification Movement"]

[Text] "The older generation should feel ashamed when it sees the efforts of the youths who aspire to find the true way to reunification out of the sheer desire to heal the history of North-South division, the biggest failure of the older generation, because youth tries to transcend differences in ideology, ideals, and system, and embraces them with an open mind." This is a passage from the "letter to the people" published by the Korean Catholic Priests Association for Justice [CPAJ].

Since Miss Yim Su-kyong went to Pyongyang on 30 June as a delegate of the South Korean youth, the ruling forces have been condemning her, mobilizing all media and

means, as a "radical procommunist element", "subversive element," or "the cat's paw" for an antistate organization. Many people who are stained by cold war ideology, placing "security" ahead of national reunification, must have felt conflict and confusion at this political offensive staged by the present regime, being at a loss to know how they should assess Miss Yim's visit to Pyongyang. The priests' association of the Catholic church, which comprises the greatest number of believers as a single congregation, gave clearcut answers to this conflict and confusion, made a brave decision, and put it into practice. The priests' association on 5 July held its national standing committee meeting and decided to dispatch Father Mun Kyu-hyon to North Korea under the joint responsibility of 16 priests representing 11 dioceses. He is reported to have flown to the North, joined Miss Yim Su-kyong, and to have begun to stage a sit-in as of 1700 on 27 July at the Panmungak to return to the South by crossing the barrier of division.

The government authorities announced that they will punish not only Father Mun but also the priests of the priests' association who sent him to the North, enforcing the law, and most of the press are branding the action of the priests' association as "leftist adventurism" and "illusion." This is a reaction similar to that shown when Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit was reported. However, the ruling forces and the journalists siding with the system, who always make violent outbursts and abuse at the moves of this nature connected with the reunification movement, should take this opportunity to seriously ponder. Is the CPAJ really a group of leftist adventurism? Far from it. This priests' association, which comprises some 400 of the total 1,299 Catholic priests across the country as of the end of 1988, is an organization of Catholic fathers who share love and suffering with the believers at the site of their work as priests. For 15 years since they formed the association on 23 September 1974, they have devoted themselves in various ways to the movement to realize democracy in the country. In the exposure of the fabricated case of the People's Revolutionary Party, in the many prayer meetings for human rights, in the Hampyong sweet potato case, and in the exposure of the truth of the torture and death of Mr Pak Chong-chol, this priests' association was always there. However, this priests' association was from time to time criticized, that although this association was active in the movement for democratization or for the protection of human rights, it was negative on the reunification movement for making the divided nation into one. "Our Prayer and Declaration for National Reunification," which this priests' association published at Yimjingak on 6 June concurrently with Father Mun Kyu-hyon's mass in Pyongyang, seems to be a religious confession to depart from this negative attitude and take the lead in the cause of making the nation one. The action taken by the priests' association to dispatch Father Mun to Pyongyang to guide Miss Yim Su-kyong, a firm believer of the Catholic Church with the baptism name of "Susanna," seems to be the practice of this religious confession.

How many will accept the allegation that the reunification movement of the CPAJ, which exercises strong influence on millions of believers and commands the popular masses' respect and trust, is leftist adventurism? The forces which attempt to arrest Miss Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun on charges of violation of the law should make an aboutface and join the reunification movement. The two persons' pure passion and love for the nation should be highly appraised. They should not go to prison but be received in the bosom of "peace."

Yim Su-kyong Continues Protest Hunger Strike

Enters 3d Day of Fasting

SK2907072789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—A South Korean radical student and a Roman Catholic priest entered the third day of a hunger protest in Tongilgak, a pavilion in the Northern half of the truce village of Panmunjom, on Saturday.

Demanding permission to pass through Panmunjom, Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon began their fast Thursday with some 100 members of the "peaceful march for national unification" sponsored by North Korea.

Yim, who participated in the world youth festival in Pyongyang on behalf of the National Alliance of Student Representatives, and Mun, sent to accompany her home by the Catholic Priests' Association for Justice, want to cross from North to South via border village in a symbolic gesture of reunification of the Korean peninsula.

"Yim and Mun will return to Pyongyang within two or three days because the United Nations Command, which has jurisdiction in the southern half of the truce village, strongly rejected Yim's attempt. Then they will return home via a third nation," a government official predicted Saturday.

Yim retreated to Tongilgak after she gave a speech in front of Panmungak, another pavilion in Northern sector of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea, Friday afternoon.

Return Via Third Nation Predicted

SK3107032689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (YONHAP)—A South Korean radical student and a Roman Catholic priest apparently entered the fifth day of a hunger protest in the Northern half of the truce village of Panmunjom on Monday.

"Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun kyu-hyon were observed staging a sit-in together with some 30 North Koreans who took part in the march for national unification sponsored by North Korea," a government official said. "But we don't know how long they will continue the fast."

Yim, who participated in the world youth festival in Pyongyang on behalf of a dissident student group in defiance of a South Korean ban, and Mun, sent to accompany her home by the Catholic Priests' Association for justice, want to cross south via the border village in a symbolic gesture of reunification of the Korean peninsula.

"Yim and Mun are expected to not try to pass through Panmunjom and will return home via a third nation," the official predicted, refusing to allow his name to be used.

North Korean radio reported Sunday that Yim and Mun would continue to fast until South Korea and the United Nations Command, which has jurisdiction in the southern half of the truce village, permit them to return to Seoul via Panmunjom, he said.

Warning Against North's 'Psychological Warfare'

SK3007120589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
27 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "We Are Being Deceived by Psychological Warfare—North Korea, Which Makes Use of an Immature Girl"]

[Text] We have again realized that the Workers' Party of North Korea is launching all-out offensives against South Korea more skillfully as time goes by. No fewer than 40 years ago, even after proposing to exchange national leaders detained by them with their spies detained on our side, they preposterously opened fire to provoke all-out fratricidal war.

Also, 17 years ago, while singing together with us the three principles of independence, peace, and greater national unity, they earnestly built underground infiltration tunnels along the DMZ to use in invading South Korea. They also resorted to artifice to deceive the entire nation by alleging that what they meant by "independence" and "greater national unity" was "withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea." The power holders on our side at that time, who contended that their contacts with North Korea were an "act of state" could only complain among themselves, saying, "We were deceived."

We are again being deceived. Not only some power holders, who monopolize the "act of state" as did their predecessors in the past, but also the entire nation is being dragged into the psychological warfare of the "Workers' Party of Korea" [WPK]. They already secretly called in a clergyman and a lawmaker, thus making a mockery of South Korea's system and throwing South

Korean politics into confusion. They seem to take pleasure in doing so. We are saying this because this time they seduced even another man's young and immature daughter and are making ill use of her in this psychological warfare.

This is part of a struggle that they are waging at the instruction of Kim Il-song, whom they revere as if he were the most precious, to mix lawful, unlawful, and semilawful methods depending upon changing circumstances. They sometimes wage such a struggle by committing such destructive acts as the 1968 unsuccessful attempt to launch a surprise attack at Chongwadae and the 1969 large-scale infiltration of armed espionage agents to Ulchin and Samchok. Also, there were times when they tried to echo national sentiments by attending North-South Red Cross talks or participating in exchanges of home-visiting groups.

However, it is clear that whatever means they may resort to, they do so in an orderly manner at the instruction and command of the "WPK" and its leader, Kim Il-song. Our Miss Yim Su-kyong miserably fell victim to such a conspiracy.

"Innermost feelings toward reunification," with which, Miss Yim Su-kyong and her supporters and admirers contend, she came to North Korea, are nothing but the eagerness of a horrific group that is yearning to achieve reunification by communizing South Korea through armed conflicts. Therefore, such eagerness is also driving more people, who yearn for freedom, peace, and democratic reunification, into a corner. Moreover, this constitutes a crime, in that they make numerous fellow countrymen in North Korea, who were purged or are leading helpless lives of despair under the iron-fisted dictatorship, more unhappy. Out of a desire to fascinate young South Korean people with an illusion for national independence and reunification, the "WPK" is attempting to dampen their will for freedom, peace, and democratic reunification.

This is because, in this way, they can make the best use of the infantile thinking of our immature young people, who want to believe only words used in the psychological warfare of North Korea, words that point out the contradictory aspects of South Korea's free democracy and capitalist system and that foment complaints and discontent.

This is why we are worried over Miss Yim Su-kyong's visit to Pyongyang. If a "sense of historic mission" advocated by Miss Yim Su-kyong, who, pretending to be the "daughter of the fatherland," as well as the daughter of her parents, said that she must visit the territory of the same fatherland, were the illusion and romanticism of a girl, it would be no problem. This girl was seduced by national and independent reunification, an expression used in the psychological warfare that the communist dictators are waging in order to achieve reunification by communizing South Korea through armed conflicts.

However, we must not forget that this act—by a girl who has forgotten how important freedom, peace, and democratic reunification are—is a serious crime against the nation and history.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung Interviewed
SK3007112389 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
26 Jul 89 p 3

[Interview with Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) President Kim Tae-chung by TONG-A ILBO reporter Nam Chan-sun at the PPD Headquarters on 25 July]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [TONG-A ILBO] What do you think of the allegation that you failed to report lawmaker So's case?

[Kim] I did not hear lawmaker So say anything about his trip to the North before or after his trip. Still, it is very difficult to prove that I am innocent. Nevertheless, lawmaker So said that he had met with Cardinal Kim and Yi Kil-chae, chairman of the PPD External Cooperation Committee. But he did not say that he talked about this issue with me. How long has lawmaker So been in the hands of the opposing side (the Agency for National Security Planning)? If I failed to report his case, how could they (the Agency for National Security Planning) not probe this case by any means?

[TONG-A ILBO] What do you think of the allegation that you sent a personal letter to Kim Il-song?

[Kim] I have never dreamed of doing it. Therefore, I have nothing to say about this allegation. Even inside the Agency for National Security Planning, some people say that it seems that I sent a personal letter, and other people say that they have not said so.... I suspect that they are not in their right mind. If I sent a personal letter, I must be a suspect, not a witness. If I had done so, the Agency for National Security Planning should have disclosed it in an above-board manner and dealt with me as a suspect. We know who said that I sent a personal letter. If this allegation is not true, they must apologize to the people for this incident, and those responsible must be punished. [passage omitted]

[TONG-A ILBO] Nevertheless, this allegation is amplified by the Agency for National Security Planning side, is it not?

[Kim] They consider the PPD and Kim Tae-chung as obstacles to their rule using national security affairs. They seem to think that if they obliterate Kim Tae-chung and the PPD, they can hush up the irregularities of the Fifth Republic without eliminating them. There are motions for dialogue in political circles. Therefore, they are making last-ditch efforts. Because the Agency for National Security Planning is using the press, the press is also responsible.

[TONG-A ILBO] Many people point out that the PPD's contention that President Kim did not play a decisive role in selecting lawmaker So as a candidate is not convincing.

[Kim] As far as the issue of selecting lawmaker So as a candidate is concerned, they must first question the PPD's candidacy examination committee, which had full authority at that time, and the then acting president. If they still have something to ask, then they can question me. I think this the proper procedure. [passage omitted]

[TONG-A ILBO] How long will the PPD hold the sit-in that started today?

[Kim] Because ranking party cadres started this sit-in because they were excited, I will let them decide. This also depends upon how the opposing side reacts. The Agency for National Security Planning must immediately and publicly announce, even tomorrow, if possible, that this allegation is not true. When they punish those who are responsible for the report and deal with this issue in the National Assembly, a solution can be found.

[TONG-A ILBO] Are you saying that this issue is closely related to convening a National Assembly session?

[Kim] If even one of the opposition agrees with us, we will try to convene a special National Assembly session. Because the ruling party is afraid of public opinion and because it is difficult for it to control the press, if a special session is announced, the ruling party cannot but attend this special session. The National Assembly must deal with all the issues, and must inquire into or discuss them. We are not asking for help because we are in trouble. We mean that because the government is trying to suppress the PPD and to continue its rule by making ill use of lawmaker So's case and by using national security affairs, opposition parties must cooperate to prevent this and to demand that the government achieve democratization. If the allegation that it is possible that I sent a personal letter to Kim Il-song is true, it is important, and if this is a fabrication, it is an important conspiracy. Instead of keeping silent, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party must also discriminate between right and wrong in the National Assembly and must denounce anti-democratic forces. Otherwise, irrespective of whether the PPD wins or not, the opposition parties will also be criticized.

[TONG-A ILBO] It seems that behind-the-scenes contacts are actively taking place in the political circles over recent issues....

[Kim] Not behind-the-scenes contacts. Rather, perhaps, some people in the political circles may have personally exchanged views. We are not in a position to enter negotiations.

[TONG-A ILBO] Negotiations over the possibility of your testimony in a third place as a witness or other issues are possible, are they not?

[Kim] This is an issue that we will consider when responsible officials in the Agency for National Security Planning are punished. [passage omitted]

[TONG-A ILBO] What are the prospects for the political situation?

[Kim] The by-election in August in Yongdungpo B District will exercise a powerful influence upon the future political situation. If the ruling party candidate is elected, the ruling party will propagandize that the people do not want the liquidation of the Fifth Republic. The National Teachers Council issue and other issues will develop in a new dimension in September and will become a heavy burden. If the current regime cannot solve the problem of price hikes and other livelihood problems by fall, grave consequences will arise. The PPD will wage a struggle inside the National Assembly if possible. However, if dialogue does not work and if the misuse of national security issues is prevalent in the political situation, the PPD cannot but wage an off-stage struggle to remove the misunderstanding of the people. Such an off-stage struggle is a means to save ourselves. Nevertheless, we will wage a peaceful struggle to prevent violence or confusion.

Kim Tae-chung Urged To Accept Writ of Escort
SK3107042389 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
28 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Writ of Escort Against President Kim—Cooperate in Disclosing the Whole Picture of the Incident"]

[Text] A writ of escort was consequently issued against the president of the first opposition party. Worrying over such a possibility, we repeatedly urged the government authorities and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] to find "lawful and wise" solutions.

However, we made it very clear that the incident involving lawmaker So's secret visit to the North must not be resolved through "give-and-take" political negotiations because it is a spy incident. Our view on this issue cannot change even at this time when writs of escort were issued against PPD President Kim and former PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan. This is because today is a time when the role of political leaders is all the more necessary for overcoming the crisis facing the country.

Therefore, it is regrettable that while stressing that there can be no sanctuary in its investigations, the Agency for National Security Planning issued writs of summons against President Kim and former Vice President Mun Tong-hwan on three occasions and that while denouncing this as a "conspiracy to revive the politics of operations," the PPD assumed a confrontational attitude.

Fortunately, President Kim expressed his intention to accept the writ of escort and to answer questions in an above-board manner during questioning, without exercising the right of silence.

Therefore, doubts over President Kim's role in lawmaker So's case will be clearly explained, and they must be. In particular, whether or not President Kim was involved in the secret visits of Rev Mun and Miss Yim Su-kyong to the North; whether or not he gave lawmaker So messages for the North Korean authorities on when he would secretly visit the North; whether or not he gave lawmaker So expenses for his trip to the North; and whether or not lawmaker So talked with President Kim in order to carry out North Korea's orders must be explained to dispel all doubts, because they are very important issues under today's circumstances.

However, we advise the authorities to treat President Kim courteously during the questioning on these issues, in consideration of his position in politics. We think that considering the fact that the expiration date of the writ of escort is 6 August, it leaves room for negotiations over when and how he will be questioned.

We think that time will tell whose contention, that of the security authorities or that of the PPD, is correct. We again stress our stand that law and order must be respected and that the truth must be disclosed.

We would like to say, however, that considering today's political circumstances and the crisis facing the country, wise attitudes must be assumed to ensure that political side effects as a result of the issuance of the writ of escort are minimized.

Kim Indicates Compliance

SK2907022189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—Writs of detention will be served on Kim Tae-chung, head of South Korea's largest opposition party, and Mun Tong-hwan, until recently vice president of the party, early next week by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), a source predicted Saturday.

The warrants, which are valid until Aug. 6, were issued to the NSP Thursday to detain and question the two about an unauthorized visit to Pyongyang in August 1988 by Rep. So Kyong-won.

Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), returning from a tour of flood-stricken regions, said Thursday he will comply with the warrant though he feels regret that the court issued it.

He said the NSP "must shoulder the main blame for its failure to uncover So's visit to Pyongyang before he was nominated as a PPD legislative candidate."

Accusing the NSP of "intrigue to undermine the PPD," officials and lawmakers have been staging a sit-in protest inside PPD headquarters and since Tuesday, when it was reported that an NSP source had made suggestions that Kim had written a personal letter to North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

The PPD says it will strike back at the NSP by announcing its view of 10 questionable statements in the writ of detention after a Saturday morning meeting on ways to "restore democracy and obstruct the NSP's political manipulation."

The announcement will not only show the NSP's "preposterous logic" but also disprove "ill-meant allegations" that Kim contacted the North Korean ambassador to Hungary while in Europe in February, a party spokesman said.

Burma

Aung San Suu Kyi on Hunger Strike Since 21 July
OW2907005989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 29 KYODO—Myanmar (formerly Burma) opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has been on a hunger strike since July 21, informed sources in Yangon (formerly Rangoon) said Friday night.

The sources said members of the largest opposition National League of Democracy (NLD) were concerned about the health of the secretary of the NLD, who was placed under house arrest on July 20.

Her British husband Michael Aris, a professor at Oxford University, has also been under house arrest since he arrived in Yangon on July 22, the sources said.

The sources also said the NLD will shortly announce that it will participate in general elections promised by the military government for next May.

The NLD has called for the dismantling of the military government and the creation of a provisional government to be followed by general elections.

Information Committee Briefing on Aung San Suu Kyi
BK2807144889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 51st news conference today at 1300 with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Defense Ministry.

In response to a question from the YOMIURI SHIMBUN and ANSA News Agency correspondent, it was explained that newspapers are delivered daily as subscribed to the home of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is restricted under Section 10B of the Law Protecting the State from Dangers of Disruptive and Destructive Elements.

In response to a question from the TASS correspondent, the Information Committee said the lists of prisoners and detainees released from prison under SLORC Order No 4/89 are carried daily by the newspapers and that the release of prisoners will continue. The committee said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is not under house arrest [a kye choke phan si hta chin ma hok kyaung], but is restricted to the compound of her home [nay ein wun atwin tar si htar chin] under Section 10B. It said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's health is good and that the state takes the responsibility of providing medical care for her. It said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi yesterday gave alms in memory of her deceased mother, Daw Khin Kyi, in her home and that her family is allowed to carry out normal religious activities.

In response to a question from the REUTER correspondent, it was explained that the list of detained members of the National League for Democracy would be released when the time is ripe.

In response to a question from the ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent, the Information Committee said rumors that Daw Aung San Suu has been hospitalized at the Diplomatic Hospital after having been taken ill and that she is on hunger strike are completely untrue.

The news conference ended at 1405.

Demonstrators Sentenced to 5 Years Hard Labor
BK2907104189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Military Tribunal No 2 chaired by Lieutenant Colonel Khin Maung Cho, Army, and composed of Lieutenant Commander Kyaw Yin, Navy, and Major Nyi Nyi Lwin, Air Force, as members, has heard the case concerning the demonstrations and disturbance of the peace at the Shwedagon Pagoda.

In defiance of State Law and Order Restoration Council Order No 2/88, the demonstrators, with the intention of disturbing the peace, undermining national security and the prevalence of law and order and peace and tranquility, disturbed the devotees at the Shwedagon Pagoda by shouting slogans and demonstrating as a group.

Military Tribunal No 2 in session today at the court in Insein Jail sentenced the seven demonstrators to 5 years imprisonment at hard labor under Section 5-J of the 1950 Emergency Measures Act.

In hearing the case, Dagon Township police officer, Police Inspector U Thein Lwin presented the case against San Maung, son of U Tin Ngwe of Magyitan Ward U Kyaw Hoe Street, Kemmendinge Township; Zaw Win Aung, son of U Aung Thaung of No 12 Ywama-4 Street, 7th Ward, Kamayut Township; Kyaw Win Moe, son of U Kyaw Sein of No 833 Thamardi Street, Myittanyunt Ward, Tamwe Township; Htay Lwin, son of U Aung Shein of No 51 Inya Myaing Road, Bahan Township; Khin Maung Tin, son of U Myint Hlaing of No.53 Thumngala Road, 4th Ward, South Okkalapa Township; Thet Naing son of U Chit Maung of No 40 Kanthaya Road, 5th Ward, Mayangon Township; and Kyaw Lwin Myint, son of U Kyaw Nyunt of No 18B, Seinlemay Yeiktha, 7th Ward, Yankin Township, under Section 5-J of the 1950 Emergency Measures Act.

He added that under the act the seven were accused of the offense of disturbing the peace, affecting restoration of law and order and undermining the well-being of the general public or a group of people by staging a demonstration.

The accused San Maung, Zaw Win Aung, Kyaw Win Moe, Khin Maung Tin and Thet Naing pleaded guilty and the accused Htay Lwin and Kyaw Lwin Nyunt pleaded not guilty. Then the prosecution witnesses were examined and all the accused were found guilty of the crime and sentenced.

Government Releases 7,918 Prisoners Nationwide
BK3007095489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Excerpts] In accordance with Order No 4/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 20 July 1989, seven more convicts, including one woman, were today released from Insein Central Jail. Similar releases were also reported from the jails and work camps in different regions. [passage omitted]

Hence to date, a total of 7,918 inmates—7,334 males and 584 females—have been released from the Insein Central Jail and the regional prisons. More inmates are being released from the prisons and work camps under Order No 4/89.

Paper Publishes 'Clarification' of Authorship
BK3007040889

[Editorial Report] Bangkok THE NATION in English on 30 July carries on page 7 a "clarification" of the individual listed as the author of the three-part article carried under the headline "Article Views 'Enigmatic' Political Situation" published in the 25 July East Asia DAILY REPORT on pages 41 through 48. The clarification reads as follows:

"The three-part articles that appeared in THE NATION during the last three Sundays under the pseudonym Yan Ko Naing first appeared in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS published by the Council on Foreign Relations Inc (Vol 68, No 2) in April 1989.

"Deciding it was timely with the situation heating up in Burma, we used it under the pseudonym Yan Ko Naing (a name used by many Burmese writers who want to protect themselves and, especially, their relatives left behind in Burma, from the military regime there) pending permission from the writer who resided in New York.

"Ms Maureen Aung-Thwin wrote this remarkable and enlightening article. Ms Maureen Aung-Thwin is a Burmese-born writer based in New York and a trustee of the Burma Studies Foundation, a nonprofit organization that oversees the Centre for Burma Studies at Northern Illinois University at De Kalb. The views reflect the author's own views. We regret any misunderstanding.—The Editor"

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Trade Minister Ends PRC Visit, Leaves for ROK
BK3007091089 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said in Shanghai she hoped China would reciprocate the goodwill and confidence shown by Malaysia by stepping up direct bilateral trade. It is pointless for the government and political leaders to have reached an agreement without follow-up. She was speaking to reporters before she left for Seoul.

The minister had just completed a week-long visit to China at the head of a 30-member trade mission. The tour covered Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. Datuk Sri Rafidah said during her visit in China, she had met Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Commerce Hu Ping, and Mayor of Shanghai Zhu Rongji. She added her visit was to ensure the continued expansion of direct trade and the minimization of third-party trade. She had urged the Chinese authorities that [words indistinct]. She had also told the Chinese leaders that Malaysia should be given priority when China sold its raw materials for industry.

Importance of Paris Talks on Cambodia Noted
BK3107090989 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The start of the international conference on Kampuchea marks an important phase in the search for peace and stability in the Indochina region. The last time that an international conference was held to solve a political problem for Indochina was in 1954. Unfortunately, the Geneva conference of that year did not succeed in bringing about a permanent solution. The intervention of outside powers led to more strifes and a full-scale war.

The ASEAN countries and several interested powers are hoping to see a real change in the present situation of stalemate in Kampuchea. The fact that Vietnam will be withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea in a matter of weeks has inevitably injected a note of urgency into the Paris conference this week. The Vietnamese withdrawal has been long overdue, and everybody welcomes the decision by Hanoi to pull out from a country that has rights to decide its own destiny.

The Paris conference is being held against the rather somber background of the failure of talks involving the four Kampuchean parties or factions. Many will wonder whether there is any use at all in carrying on with a

full-scale international conference under the circumstances. However, it is important for the international community not to neglect Kampuchea. Peace in Kampuchea is the key to the future progress of the three Indochina states and to ASEAN.

The international community has been greatly encouraged by positive developments in recent months concerning Afghanistan, southern Africa, and the Gulf [Persian Gulf] region. There is a feeling that through a UN peacekeeping force and other aspects of the UN presence, the family of nations can help Kampuchea. Moreover, the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal should not result in a political vacuum. Some ways have to be found to break the deadlock that has gripped the four Kampuchean parties. Hun Sen would like to see a complete absence of the Khmer Rouge from the new political order in Kampuchea. However, the Khmer Rouge still possess the most effective military force. Their perception of themselves is entirely different from the view of Hun Sen. Most world leaders and governments are in favor of some kind of interim period to prepare for free and fair elections. That electoral exercise will be the most credible test of the popularity and acceptability of any faction. It is exactly this kind of scenario that was decided for Namibia where elections are to be held in November.

It is encouraging to note that the American and Soviet leaders have decided to hold a summit meeting in the near future. Kampuchea will be among the topics for discussions then. In the meantime, all the delegations from the various independent nations gathered at Paris should press with determination for solving the Kampuchean issue.

Minister Calls for Group of 77 Cooperation

BK3107075789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0722 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 31 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar Monday called for "soul searching" by the 128 members of the Group of 77 [G-77] developing countries why they have not fully utilised available opportunities for economic and technical cooperation.

He said the political and economic environment had changed since cooperation between developing countries began in the late 1950s and there was now a dynamic transformation of the global economy such as the formation of the single European market in 1992 and the signing of the United States-Canada free trade agreement.

"These are both opportunities and challenges and the G-77 must rise to the challenge of change confronting us and react accordingly," he said at the opening of the seventh intergovernmental follow-up and coordination (IFCC) meeting of the G-77 here. Malaysia is the current chairman of the G-77.

His speech was read out by Deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan. Abu Hassan is in Paris attending the international conference on Kampuchea.

In his speech, Abu Hassan said failure to meet these challenges would not only "marginalise" the importance of technical and economic cooperation but undermine the grouping as well.

One way to meet these challenges was through better interaction among member countries, he said. "Indeed, the opportunities for mutual interaction are plentiful. But, are we doing so?" he asked.

He said this lack of interaction was clearly demonstrated in the poor attendance at IFCC meetings, including the meeting here. Of the 128 G-77 members, only 57 are attending the six-day meeting.

"Are developing countries losing interest in the (G-77's) economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC) or, more specifically, in the IFCC itself?" he questioned.

Abu Hassan said the meeting here should ponder this question apart from coming up with recommendations on enhancing technical and economic cooperation which would be discussed by the group's foreign ministers who would meet in New York prior to the United Nations General Assembly.

The meeting is the first major meeting since the G-77 Caracas special ministerial meeting held in June in Venezuela. It will take stock of ECDC activities carried out under the 1981 Caracas programme of action (CPA).

Abu Hassan said the Caracas ministerial meeting had identified eight sectors under the CPA as the more promising for economic and technical cooperation.

On trade, he said strengthening of the general system of trade preferences (GSTP) mechanism could help effectively towards greater intra-developing countries trade, particularly in view of increasing protectionist trends.

Trade among developing countries accounted for only 4.8 percent of world merchandise trade in 1987, he said, adding that enhancing trade relations would lead to growth prospects.

He also called for greater regional economic cooperation among developing nations and cited ASEAN as an example of successful efforts to coordinate domestic and economic policies for mutual benefit.

On technical cooperation, Abu Hassan called on developing countries with the capability to emulate the Malaysian technical cooperation programme (MTCP) and help poorer countries. Malaysia introduced the MTCP to enhance the ECDC.

Singapore

Foreign Minister on SRV 'Tricks', Paris Talks

BK2807151189 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, expressed the hope that Vietnam is going to the International Conference on Cambodia starting in Paris on Sunday [30 July] with the sincere desire to find a just solution to the Cambodian problem. He hoped its participation is not intended to take the international community for another ride.

Mr Wong, who is leaving for Paris tonight, said Singapore will work with other ASEAN countries and friendly nations to ensure that Hanoi does not get away with trickery. He stressed that it would be better that the conference ends inconclusively rather than whitewash the Vietnamese imperialism in Cambodia.

Mr Wong, however, added that he is going with an open mind and hopes that he will succeed in bringing about a durable and just political settlement to conflict in Cambodia. But he said there was reason about the [word indistinct] before the conference.

Vietnam has a dismal record of broken promises and discarded agreements. Its tactics in Paris will be a repetition of its old tricks.

Mr Wong said, in his view, Vietnam hoped the conference will put together a token international control mechanism that would legitimize its continuing dominance in Cambodia. The first use of (?tricks) on artificial deadline is calculated pressure to make the international community panic and accept the judgment that they leave the Hun Sen regime intact.

The foreign minister said he will not be persuaded by an artificial deadline set by Vietnam in its calculation to claim a partial solution. He warned if political arrangements in Cambodia are not resolved, there will be a protracted conflict.

Cambodia

U.S. Senate's Stance on Military Aid Questioned

BK3007083889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Adding Fuel To Put Out the Fire"—date not given]

[Text] While a government delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is on the way to hold talks with Sihanouk and the tripartite group and to attend the international conference on Cambodia to seek a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian problem, thus ending the civil war and reaching a national reconciliation in

Cambodia, the U.S. Senate decided recently to approve military aid for the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces under the pretext of an opposition to the Khmer Rouge.

Such an act by the U.S. Administration does not contribute to the efforts to realize a reasonable and fair political solution to the Cambodian problem according to the spirit of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and even hampers the success of all forums on the Cambodian problem, particularly the international conference to be held soon in Paris.

Moreover, this act is an interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and grossly violates the State of Cambodia's position of permanent neutrality.

Sooner or later all those arms will fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge—the force which would bring about genocidal acts and a massacre of innocent Cambodian people.

It is known to all that Sihanouk has all along stood firmly on the side of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and what has been more clearly seen is that during the fifth meeting with Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sihanouk insisted on a political and military role for the Khmer Rouge in any future Cambodian government.

As for Son Sann, he has openly defended the Khmer Rouge and resolutely opposed the Government of the State of Cambodia which is the sole force to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

Moreover, it is well known that Sihanouk and Son Sann do not have large forces and that the core force is that of the Khmer Rouge.

We express our outrage and dissatisfaction over this erroneous and unreasonable decision of the U.S. Senate, a decision which runs counter to peace and to the aspirations and interests of the Cambodian people and to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. military aid to Sihanouk and Son Sann to oppose the Khmer Rouge will certainly fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge elements who want to create a civil war and renew genocide in Cambodia.

It should be noted that to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, it is absolutely imperative to do anything possible so that the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia is linked to the cessation of foreign intervention, the end of military aid to the Cambodian factions, the prevention of the outbreak of a civil war in Cambodia, and the trial of the ringleaders of the genocidal Pol Pot regime by an international tribunal.

More than ever before, the peace- and justice-loving world public opinion is now raising its voice and demanding that the genocidal Pol Pot clique be eradicated and prevented from being revived in Cambodia.

Recently, a number of organizations in Europe, Japan, the United States, and Australia and the delegates at the recent Phnom Penh international seminar on genocide and the prevention of its return have all persistently demanded that instead of waiting until September when all Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia, all states and governments should quickly take action to ensure the cessation of military aid to the Khmer Rouge.

We vehemently condemn the U.S. Senate's decision and any measures and activities to encourage the Khmer Rouge to continue pursuing the civil war in Cambodia.

While the process toward seeking a peaceful political solution to the Cambodian problem is developing positively, the U.S. Senate's decision to provide military aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups is tantamount to using fuel to put out the fire.

Daily Criticizes Khmer Rouge Stance

*BK3007105889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "The Khmer Rouge's Stance Remains Destructive"—date not given]

[Text] The results of the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta, JIM 1 and JIM 2, and the outcome of the fourth meeting between Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk have brought about an agreement on the fifth talks and opened the way for an international conference on the Cambodian problem to be held in Paris on 30 July 1989.

No results or agreement were reached at the fifth meeting held in Paris on 24 July between Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk, head of the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite group, nor at the talks held the next day in which Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, members of the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite group, also took part.

Although the Cambodian side, led by Comrade Chairman Hun Sen, showed goodwill in its proposals, which were aimed at ensuring the Cambodian people's interests, because the other side firmly adhered to the Khmer Rouge's stance, the Cambodian opposition's side used the meeting to erase the results of JIM 1 and JIM 2 and the outcome of the previous negotiations in Jakarta reached by the samdech.

By foiling this negotiation of the Cambodian factions, the Democratic Kampuchean side also sought to prevent the international conference on Cambodia from being held.

More than ever before, this time the samdech openly posed as the representative of the Khmer Rouge, thinking that he would be able to [words indistinct]. But on the contrary, the samdech's stature declined severely because he supports the Khmer Rouge while the Cambodian people reject them and the world public in general demands that they be eliminated.

Moreover, the samdech's adoption of the Khmer Rouge's stance as his own is tantamount to abandoning the Cambodian people's interests.

While the world welcomes the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to be preceded with the cessation of all aid to every Cambodian faction and the prevention of the Khmer Rouge from returning to power, the samdech has turned to demanding that the Khmer Rouge be allowed to play both a political and military role, has ignored the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, and has called for the establishment of a quadripartite government.

The samdech announced that the Khmer Rouge must be maintained, claiming that it is a means to prevent a civil war in Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

The world public has recognized the Phnom Penh regime as being the only force strong enough to resist the Pol Pot clique.

Moreover, because the war in Cambodia was caused by the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot clique, it cannot be terminated only by allowing those criminals to control or share power in Cambodia. The war in Cambodia can be terminated only after all the Khmer Rouge's possibilities to cause a war are eliminated.

None of the Cambodian people will ever barter their interests to the Khmer Rouge. All the solutions which genuinely serve the interests of the Cambodian people and really contribute to peace, security, and stability must be based on the outcome of JIM 1 and JIM 2. They must settle two points, that is: 1) the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops must precede at the same time as the cessation of foreign military aid to all Cambodian factions and the prevention of the return of the genocidal regime, and 2) the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in all their internal affairs must be guaranteed.

These are the goodwill and the aspirations of the Cambodian people.

The Khmer Rouge, with Pol Pot as ringleader, who used to massacre millions of Cambodian people without hesitation and who are now launching activities under the label of tripartite Democratic Kampuchean, have never intended to let the Cambodian people live peacefully and happily with the right to self-determination.

Soviet Envoy Briefs Press on Foreign Policy
BK3007050889 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0427 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 30—E. Bazdyrev, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy to Cambodia, called a press conference in Phnom Penh on Thursday [27 July] on the home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy, the Soviet diplomat said, has made an important contribution to strengthening peace, stability and cooperation in this planet.

He pointed out that thanks to efforts of the socialist countries and other peace- and justice-loving people, some positive results were obtained in transforming confrontation into detente and in developing mutual understanding through the development of political dialogue.

The position of the Soviet Union and its allied countries in Europe on the problem of maintaining security in Europe and the world as a whole has been expressed in favour of a stable Europe free from nuclear and chemical weapons and of large-scale reduction of armed forces and weapons and military expenditure.

The recent visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to France constitutes a new step along the road of consolidating peace, security, and cooperation among countries. The Soviet-France summit reflected the two people's strong desire for further enhancement of their friendly relations.

T-55 Tanks, Arms Reportedly Shipped to Phnom Penh
BK3107025089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] On 23 July the office of Prince Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and supreme commander of the Sihanoukist National Army, released a statement announcing that in May and June, five Soviet, East German, and Polish ships transporting armaments, ammunition, and war equipment, including 38 "T-55" tanks and 45 personnel carriers, arrived at Kompong Som seaport.

The statement pointed out that the shipments of huge amounts of weapons and war materiel to Cambodia on the eve of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia clearly showed that the Soviet Union and its allies and Vietnam and its Phnom Penh puppet were not sincere in the least about reaching a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Laos

Commentaries on Paris Conference on Cambodia

Factions Accused of 'Insincerity'
BK3107063389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Feature: "The Cambodian Problem at Present"]

[Text] Finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem has become a major issue that has attracted a

great deal of attention from the general public. In particular, the meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk on 24 July and the roundtable talks among the leaders of the Cambodian factions in a Paris suburb the following day have induced many people to believe that considerable progress and even a solution have been achieved.

Such an expectation is not compatible with what actually happened. No agreement was reached at the meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk or at the roundtable talks among the Cambodian factions. The problem is that both Hun Sen and Sihanouk still profess different opinions and attitudes toward the key issue—the role of the Khmer Rouge.

On the one hand, Sihanouk wants to apply a mild and submissive approach to the Khmer Rouge; on the other, he calls for condemnation of the Khmer Rouge. The three Cambodian factions and some countries suggest that the Khmer Rouge should be allowed to share in the political and military rights and power now in the hands of some factions in order to avoid a civil war in Cambodia.

Such attitudes are tantamount to lauding the Khmer Rouge and creating conditions for it to return to power. Hun Sen noted that if this happens, the Cambodian people will be forced to be the Khmer Rouge's hostage and to trade their interests for rule by the Khmer Rouge. Everyone can recall the horrifying scene caused by the bloodstained hands of the murderous, genocidal Pol Pot clique. In less than 5 years of rule, they killed as many as 3 million Cambodians. To extricate themselves from the holocaust, the Cambodian people, with assistance from the Vietnamese people, rose up and completely liberated their country. The genocidal Pol Pot clique was driven out of the country and now does not even have a square inch of land to live on. On top of this, it was later convicted by the Cambodian people's court.

Why do some people want to revive the Khmer Rouge and obstruct the effort to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem? They have exposed not only their own insincerity in solving the Cambodian problem, but also their ill intentions.

The summit meeting of the Cambodian factions held the next day added more tension than the meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk. Suffice it to say that everything is now back to square one because the three Cambodian factions rejected every issue agreed upon during JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting], as well as the past four meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk in Jakarta. For example, the three Cambodian factions refuse to acknowledge the agreement that the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia must be linked to the prevention of a return to power by the Pol Pot clique and the cessation of military assistance for the Cambodian factions.

The most prominent troublemaker is Khieu Samphan. He deliberately sidetracks the general public away from the genocidal crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge by twisting the problem between the Cambodian factions to turn it into a problem between Cambodia and Vietnam. This is a Khmer Rouge trick to acquire a legal position. Khieu Samphan even takes advantage of the question of a cease-fire to call for the dissolution of the legitimate government of the State of Cambodia. He asserts that the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government can lead to a cease-fire and to solutions to other problems, which contradicts the agreements reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2.

Commenting on the Khmer Rouge's stubborn gesture coupled with the impasse during the meetings, Hun Sen noted that the episode can be compared to a car that parks at the edge of a deep ravine and is unable to move forward, and he attributed this to the Khmer Rouge's destructive stance.

The question now is which side truly desires a settlement to the Cambodian problem through political means. Excluding the Government of the State of Cambodia, the other parties harbor ill intentions and want to create obstacles to a settlement of the conflict for their own interests. For example, the statement issued by the State of Cambodia clearly announces that as of 27 September 1989, all Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia, while the three Cambodian factions want to defend the Khmer Rouge and divide and share political and military rights and power with the Khmer Rouge. The United States still provides military assistance worth \$7 million to the Sonsannian and Sihanoukist factions. It is obvious that there has been no progress toward a political settlement of the conflict because the three Cambodian factions, with external support, are dragging their feet.

Only through implementation of the JIM 1 and JIM 2 agreements, the meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk, and the joint declaration of the three Indochinese states, which was designed to serve the common interests of the entire Cambodian people, can the Cambodian problem be thoroughly solved. The international conference on the Cambodian problem scheduled to open in Paris on 30 July is an important step, which is conducive to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The result of the conference depends on the attitude of each of the Cambodian factions, who must work together for an agreement. The Lao people and people around the world are following the Paris international conference with keen interest.

'Political Settlement' Urged

BK2907084389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Unattributed article: "The Paris Meeting and the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] At a news conference held in Phnom Penh on 29 April this year, commenting on a proposal tabled by the Cambodian resistance factions on the formation of a

future coalition government of Cambodia, Hun Sen, [chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia] said: We have the pie, and now they are asking us to take it and cut it into four pieces. They want to take three pieces, and to leave us only one, without giving anything back in return as compensation. We are not afraid of any loss suffered by our side but only of a repetition in which the people will again be returned to a condition of inhumanity.

The preceding statement clearly reflects the reasonable stand and view of the Government of the State of Cambodia on the settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem. However, a doubt was cast on the future of the future government of Cambodia following the meetings between the two sides and the four sides of Cambodia which began at La Celle-St Cloud in a Paris suburb in France on 24 July.

With regard to this development, Hun Sen later stated the following at a press conference: Prior to this meeting, Sihanouk demanded that the administration of the Phnom Penh government be dismantled so that a bipartite administration comprising the Hun Sen and the Sihanouk sides could be set up. However, Hun Sen said he could not accept that proposal because it would pave the way for the Khmer Rouge to return to power again.

Hun Sen continued: The State of Cambodia has already amended its constitution. Moreover, it has also invited Sihanouk to participate in the administration as head of the State of Cambodia. This is the practical principle which will prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power.

In settling the Cambodian problem, the results of JIM 1 and JIM 2 as well as of the earlier Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings must be abided by. This is the stand of the State of Cambodia, which has received worldwide support from international public opinion. The latest proposal tabled by the Cambodian resistance factions is tantamount to a rejection to all agreements reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 and the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings. Thus far, one can clearly appreciate the obstacle to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In recent years, according to world public opinion and the results of JIM 1 and JIM 2, it has been agreed that the settlement of the Cambodian problem must be carried out in two respects: internal and international. In its internal aspect, the Cambodian people must be allowed to settle the problem by themselves. As for the problem's international aspect, several countries in the region will contribute to its settlement.

Thus, no matter what the outcome of the meetings among the various Cambodian factions may turn out to be, an international conference on the Cambodian problem will certainly be held in Paris on 30 July. It is hoped that all parties attending this international conference will make use of their respective good offices to help in

settling the Cambodian problem smoothly through political means so as to meet the aspirations of the Cambodian people, who have just extricated themselves from the horrendous crime committed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, as well as the common aspirations of the world people who want peace to return to Cambodia as soon as possible.

Philippines

CPP Member Suspect in Rowe Killing

HK2707123189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 27 Jul 89 p 9

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] A member of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] Central Committee has been tagged as one of the suspects in the murder of U.S. Army Col. James Rowe last April in Quezon City, military sources said.

The top CPP official was identified as Noel Etabag, alias Ka [Comrade] Nonoy or Tatay, alleged head of a newly-formed urban hit squad tasked to Liquidate American officials involved in the Government's anti-insurgency drive.

The same sources said there were at least a dozen people involved in the ambush-killing of the American officer but only eight have been identified. The military is currently preparing charges against them, the sources added.

Camp Crame authorities said Etabag was implicated in the Rowe killing since he was the chief organizer, planner, and adviser of the New People's Army (NPA)-Political Assassination Team (PAT), which, the military believes, carried out the murder.

The NPA-PAT was organized in October 1988 to assassinate foreigners who were allegedly "interfering" in the conduct of the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] anti-insurgency campaign, military authorities said.

Etabag was the overall adviser of the group before he was reassigned to the CPP-NPA's Visayas Commission (Viscom).

A former political detainee who was among those released by President Aquino when she came to power in February 1986, Etabag reportedly returned to the rebel movement and eventually became a central committee member.

He was among those listed in the military's order of battle with a P [peso] 100,000 cash reward for information leading to his capture.

The other rebels allegedly involved in the Rowe killing, according to the sources, were Medel manalo and his wife, Ressureccion, Jaime Fuentes, Edwin Jocson, Ka Banong, Ka Eddie, Ka Bogie, and four others who were not identified.

The execution plan for Rowe was discussed on April 19, two days before the actual operation, in a meeting among Manalo, Fuentes, Ka Banong and two others at the Ihaw Balot Restaurant in Quezon City.

The firearms used—two M16 rifles, two .45 caliber pistols, and one .38 revolver—were bought by Jocson from a barangay captin in Binakayan, Cavite, the sources said.

Four days before the meeting at the restaurant, eight PAT members, among them Manalo, Fuentes, Ka Banong, and Ka Eddie, met at the Forum for Rural Concern office in Project 4, Quezon City to "make a critique" of the plan.

A certain Bogie was mentioned in the plan as the driver of the lead car which carried Manalo and two others. Manalo was said to be the first triggerman while Banong, who was assigned as the second triggerman, was to be on another car with three others.

Ka Eddie was earlier identified by the military as the driver-bodyguard of Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Peasants Movement of the Philippines] head Jaime Tadeo.

Tadeo had denied this.

Manalo, Jocson, Ka Banong, and Ka Eddie were identified by the military as among those who were directly involved in the Rowe killing.

It was the first time that Etabag and Fuentes, also known as Ka Bogs or Ka Popoy, were mentioned among those who plotted the Rowe killing.

The murder of the American officer was the first of a series of what the military believes to be rebel-related killings intended to show the strength of insurgents in urban areas.

Border Talks With Malaysia Break Down

HK2907082289 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 29 Jul 89 p 1, 8

[By staff writer Luis T. Logarta]

[Text] The Philippine-Malaysia border talks in Kuala Lumpur broke down yesterday when representatives from both countries failed to identify a common economic zone where Filipino fishermen could go without fear of being arrested or harassed.

Also unresolved was the delineation of a formal boundary between the two neighbors, which could forestall future arguments over territorial waters and sovereignty rights.

The two panels agreed to meet again on an unspecified date.

In a related development, a group of senators led by Senate president Jovito Salonga told President Aquino yesterday that the chamber is not ready to drop the Philippine claim on Sabah, the proposal to drop the claim requires careful study, the senators told Mrs Aquino in a closed-door meeting at Malacanang.

But Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani said that president Aquino is expected to take up the issue with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad when they meet in Brunei on August 2.

Earlier, a ranking DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] official said the border talks were "doomed to fail" because the Senate had decided to pursue the Philippine claim on Sabah.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the Malaysian government would never consent to resolve the border dispute unless the Philippine claim on Sabah was dropped by the legislature.

A statement released by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday said that while the Kuala Lumpur meeting was held in the spirit of goodwill and understanding, no substantial agreement was reached and that both the Philippine and Malaysian "panels agreed to meet again on a mutually convenient date."

The statement was jointly signed by Dato Abdul Majid bin Mohamed, deputy secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Affairs Ministry's Political Affairs Office, and Jorge Coquia, DFA legal adviser.

The discussions held on July 26 and 27 were a continuation of two earlier meetings held in Manila and Kuala Lumpur to resolve the maritime border problem, which has strained relations between the Philippines and Malaysia.

The bilateral talks were initiated last year following the arrest and detention of 49 Filipino fishermen by the Malaysian Navy for allegedly fishing in "Malaysian waters."

Sabah Claim Prominent Factor

HK2907082089 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Jul 89 p 7

[By staff member Lito Zulueta]

[Text] President Aquino will meet with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed in Brunei Darussalam next month with the Sabah issue still a bone of contention between the two countries since Senate leaders stood yesterday on their opposition to dropping the Sabah claim.

"The Senate's position remains unchanged," Sen. Leticia Shahani said. "There is a consensus in the Senate that we should defer dropping the Sabah claim and that there is a need to understand the implications of dropping that claim."

Shahani and other members of the Senate foreign affairs committee met the President in Malacanang to brief her on matters affecting the country's relations with Malaysia.

The meeting was held to prepare the President in her possible meeting with Mahathir. The two will attend the rite of passage ceremonies of the crown prince of Brunei on Aug. 2.

Shahani said the President and Mahathir would meet, although the Malaysian embassy could not confirm this. Their meeting has been eagerly expected because of diplomatic rifts between the Philippines and Malaysia the past months.

In June 1988, the Malaysian coast guard arrested 49 Filipino fishermen in southern waters disputed by both countries. One of the fishermen died in jail, prompting the Philippines to protest.

Mahathir later ordered the fishermen's release after a telephone call from President Aquino.

Last September, Philippine military officials charged that Malaysia had included in a 1984 map the Turtle Islands, which the country had laid claim to, and parts of the Philippine territories in the south.

The charge brought calls from Congress, particularly from Shahani for tough diplomatic measures against Malaysia.

Mrs. Aquino refused, saying the accusation was baseless. She was proven correct when it was learned later that the supposed map was a mere navigational chart.

Because of the rifts, Mrs Aquino and Mahathir agreed to form a joint panel to ease the tension between their countries and come up with treaties that would govern their conduct in the disputed territories.

The joint panel is currently meeting in Kuala Lumpur, wherein the Philippine delegation is reportedly pressing for a code of conduct to prevent harassment of nationals of either countries caught in disputed waters or territories.

Aside from the Turtle Islands, the Philippines and Malaysia are at odds over the Spratlys and Sabah. The country's claim on Sabah—initiated by former president Diosdado Macapagal—has been seen to be at the core of the problem.

Mrs Aquino has reiterated her policy of dropping the Sabah claim, but a landmark legislation redefining the country's territorial baseline so as to exclude Sabah has been frozen in the Senate.

Shahani, chairman of the Senate foreign affairs committee, emphasized that refusing to drop the Sabah claim should not mean that the country does not want to improve its relations with Malaysia.

"The bilateral relations should not center on the Sabah issue," she said. "There are other issues: trade, exchanges on women, youth, non-government organizations."

"We hope that although we are not pursuing the claim and neither dropping it, we should be able to develop our relations," she said.

Shahani said the Manila accord forged by Macapagal and former Malaysian prime minister Tunku Abdul Rahman in early 60's should be observed.

She explained that the accord ensured that whatever happens to the country's claim to Sabah, the Philippines and Malaysia would continue fostering good relations.

"I think we want to go back to that old spirit and not the spirit of confrontation," Shahani said.

"So that even if we don't want to solve a problem which Malaysia wants to solve, the overriding principle of peace and harmony, I hope, will prevail."

She stressed that even if Malaysia wanted to zero in on the Sabah issue, the Philippines could skirt it since the matter was "not a one way traffic."

Shahani explained that there was also a need to explain to the Malaysians the difference in the systems of government of the two countries.

She pointed out that the Malaysians were at a loss on why Congress persists in its position even if the President has already signalled the dropping of the claim.

She said that in the Malaysian parliamentary system, whatever is decided by the ruling party is automatically approved by the Cabinet and other bodies, unlike the American presidential system where there is a more democratic play of forces.

Asked how the President reacted to the Senate's refusal to drop the claim, Shahani replied; "She accepted it in good grace. She said she would convey the sentiment of the Senate when she meets with Mahathir.

Foreign Minister Meets Italian Premier Andreotti
AU2807105789 Rome ANSA in English 1024 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 28—Problems in the Pacific region, current international affairs and relations were the focus of talks here on Thursday between Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, an official communique said.

Manglapus, the note said, thanked Italy for its consistent development aid, "carried out within a more general effort by the World Bank and the international community in support of the Philippines."

Former Misamis Occidental Governor Killed
HK2907075289 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 29 Jul 89 p 7

[By M. Roa]

[Excerpt] Ozamis City—A former provincial officer-in-charge [OIC] of Misamis Occidental, his wife, and a brother-in-law were abducted then shot dead by three men in a village in this city Friday morning.

Killed were Alfonso Tan, former OIC, his wife, Dr Elena Tan, district hospital chief of Dona Maria Memorial Hospital in Tangub City, and Vic Veloso.

The three were found dead by authorities in Barangay Labinay, this city, about 10 kilometers from Tangub, the place where they were abducted. [passage omitted]

Political Ally of Aquino

HK2807150789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT
28 Jul 89

[Text] Dipolog, Philippines, July 28 (AFP)—Unknown gunmen Friday kidnapped and murdered a provincial politician and political ally of President Corazon Aquino, along with his wife, in the nearby southern city of Ozamis, police said.

Masked men with submachine guns entered the house of former Misamis Occidental provincial governor Alfonso Tan in Tangub City and pushed him and his wife into a waiting car, Police Lieutenant Colonel Teofisto Salcedo told reporters.

Police later found the the corpses of the couple riddled with bullets at a village near Ozamis, he said.

Investigators believed political vendetta could be the motive of the slaying, but that they had no immediate suspects.

Mrs. Aquino appointed Mr. Tan, 72, as Misamis Occidental governor in 1986. He later ran and lost in the 1987 congressional elections.

Aquino Talks to Poor in Bohol Province

HK3107100989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] President Aquino reminded different government departments and agencies to review their policies, programs, budgets, and ways to fully meet the needs of the country's poor.

The president made the remarks during her visit to Tagbilaran City, Bohol, earlier today. According to her, her visit to Bohol was in line with a promise made when she delivered her State of the Nation address last 24 July, in which she announced her administration's determination to place more emphasis on countryside development.

The president said our democracy will remain very fragile as long as majority of our people are hungry and the government fails to address their needs:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I am very happy to be with you, my beloved people of Bohol. And the reason for my visit is to see how we in government can improve our services to the people. In my State of the Nation address which I delivered on July 24, I placed poverty alleviation at the top of my administration's agenda for the remainder of my term as president.

While it is true that we have experienced economic growth over the last 3 1/2 years, and while it is also true that the incidence of poverty has been reduced from 59 percent in 1985 to 49 percent in 1988, still many of our countrymen remain poor. And according to the latest family income and expenditure survey, the share in the total national wealth of the poorest 30 percent of our people has not worsened but it has also not improved since 1985.

We know that as long as this great disparity in income distribution is allowed to persist, the foundation of our newly restored democracy would remain shaky. Therefore, we cannot allow the situation to continue.

In my meeting last Wednesday with the cabinet and the regional development council chairmen, I directed all departments and agencies of government to now reexamine their policies, programs, budgets, even their procedures, and orient them toward addressing the needs of the poorest 30 percent of our people. And I am reiterating that directive today. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president also urged the people to be vigilant and to monitor the projects undertaken by different government departments:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] What we would like you to know is that we are trying to do everything we can with the limited resources that we have. The government cannot do it alone and again I appeal to all of you to cooperate with us so that we can maximize these resources. One very important way in which you can

help us is in the monitoring of the projects and I would like to commend Mr Ong for monitoring the implementation of the foreign projects. If all of you would, perhaps, like Mr Ong diligently monitoring all these government projects, then we will be able to follow through with them. [end recording]

While the president was delivering her speech at the Bohol Cultural Center, some 30 members of the League of Filipino Students staged a rally in front of the center. The students were demanding lower tuition fees.

The president also met with officials of the Japan International Cooperation Agency [Jaica] in a closed door conference. The Jaica which funds several projects in Bohol has received demands for access fees from communist rebels. As a result, the agency has threatened to pull out from Bohol.

The president also met with members of the religious sector in yet another closed door meeting.

Mrs Aquino visited Bohol in order to preside over the switch on ceremony of an electrification project in the province.

From Cebu city, this is Jane Paredes reporting for DZRH.

Aquino on Captured Ocampos, Talks With Communists

HK2807123589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] President Aquino has said the capture of Satur and Carolina Malay Ocampo is commendable, but it does not exclude bad news. Dick Pambuan of Mobile 13 reports:

[Begin recording] [Pambuan] The capture of Satur Ocampo and wife Carolina Malay Ocampo is commendable, but this does not exclude bad news. This was President Corazon Aquino's reaction in a modified ambush interview at Malacanang guesthouse. According to her, she is glad that their arrest was carried out peacefully. She believes that their capture will greatly help the government's counterinsurgency program. Furthermore, she said that this has weakened the Communist Party. When asked about Satur Ocampo's statement that he has no confidence in the present administration, the president referred to this as the bad news. She is saddened to hear this. Recently, they initiated moves to resume the peace talks. Mrs Aquino said it would be difficult to conduct a dialogue if the communists do not have confidence in the government.

[Aquino] First, I am glad about the arrest being carried out peacefully. I think this will help in our counterinsurgency program, and we are getting closer to what I believe is the solution to the problem.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Ocampo said they could not surrender because their organization does not have confidence in the administration.

[Aquino] I was saddened to hear this, because earlier they said they wanted to resume the peace talks. But I think it is difficult to conduct a dialogue if one party does not believe in the democratic processes of the government.

[Pambuan] The president said the newspaper announcements on the additional rewards to people who can help the authorities arrest wanted people have been a great help. She believes this needs publicity, because the people should be informed about those wanted persons fighting the government.

[Aquino in progress] ...helped to announce this in the newspapers, that the reward money was raised for the capture of these wanted persons. [end recording]

Military Files Charges Against Ocampo, Wife

HK2807113789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Charges of illegal possession of firearms and subversion have already been filed against the two captured top leaders of the National Democratic Front [NDF], Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay Ocampo. But the couple denied possession of the guns at their hideout in Makati, Metro Manila. They claim that the authorities could have planted the firearms to implicate them. Here are the details from Bing Formento of Mobile Unit No 11:

[Begin recording] [Formento] The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-NDF chief Satur Ocampo said: Our arrest is illegal and the two guns seized by the military in our house were planted. But prosecuting Colonel Virgilio Saldajeno said that Ocampo's statement was propaganda against them. He added that there is no truth to this accusation because when a .35 and a .38 caliber gun were recovered from their house at 2849 Zenaida Street, Makati, mediamen were present.

The couple will be charged with illegal possession of firearms at the regional trial court in Makati, Metro Manila today. Regarding Ocampo's accusation that they were arrested illegally, Colonel Saldajeno explained that Satur has a pending warrant of arrest in Mauban, Quezon. Ocampo said they will continue with their struggle against the government even if he is in prison.

[Ocampo in progress in English] ...to carry that in prison. But I will not dignify accusations of murder or illegal possession of firearms in pursuance of political crimes. And in this connection, I would like to denounce... [changes thought] two weapons at the place where I was supposed to have been staying.

[Formento] Col Saldajeno immediately rebutted Ocampo's accusation, saying it is false and that mediamen were there.

[Ocampo in progress in English] ...of my constitutional rights to bail by providing evidence that would...

[Col Saldajeno in English] I am going to ask [words indistinct] on the circumstances of his arrest. As to the merits of whether he is guilty or not guilty, let the court decide that, if it is unfair for us to make charges. Please ask Mr Ocampo and Mrs Ocampo questions only pertaining to the circumstances of their arrest.

[Ocampo in English] This is reminiscent of the Marcos dictatorship...

[Formento] The military tried to stop the interview by mediamen because Satur Ocampo was only using the occasion as propaganda. [end recording]

NPA Says Arrests Part of Plan To Ruin Peace Talks

HK2807110389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The spokesmen of the New People's Army [NPA] General Command and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] have announced that the sudden arrest of National Democratic Front leader Saturnino Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay Ocampo was merely part of the military's plan to ruin every effort leading to the resumption of peace talks between the government and the rebels.

In a joint statement issued by Comrade Noel of the CPP Military Commission and Celso Garcia of the NPA General Command, the rebel movement claimed that Ocampo and Malay planned to meet with some government officials to discuss means to bring about negotiations for a possible cease-fire. However, this did not materialize because Ocampo and Malay were arrested by the authorities, the statement added.

On the other hand, military analysts see the capture of Ocampo and Malay as proof of improved military efficiency, especially in the restoration of its credibility.

Peace Talks Said in Jeopardy

HK2807122589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The peace talks between the government and the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front] may not materialize due to the capture of Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay Ocampo. Also, the NPA could launch widespread attacks against military operatives and government officials. The details from Deo Macalma of Mobile no. 7:

[Begin recording] The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace [EMJP] expressed fears that the country's peace-and-order situation could worsen due to the capture of Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay Ocampo. Arnel de Guzman, EMJP executive secretary, said the underground movement could conduct wider counter-military actions because of this turn of events. The group is also concerned that the resumption of peace talks will not materialize because when the NDF called for a dialogue, the government and military replied by increasing the rewards for the capture of CPP-NPA-NDF officials. The government has allotted 45 million pesos for the arrest of the rebel leaders, dead or alive. Top leaders like Satur and Carolina Malay Ocampo, Joma Sison, Luis Jalandoni, Romulo Kintanar, and Benito Tiamson have a 1-million reward on their heads. As a consequence of the Ocampos' arrest, the NDF group, who earlier expressed the desire to resume peace talks, could launch wider attacks against the military and the government. [end recording]

Sison Reportedly Takes Over Leadership of CPP

HK3007044289 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] founder Jose Maria Sison says that the arrests of National Democratic Front [NDF] spokesman Saturnino Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay will not weaken the underground movement. Speaking from Holland through a long-distance interview, Sison expressed regret at Ocampo's capture, but said he was confident that those trained by the NDF leader will continue the job. Sison added that many party leaders have been captured in the past, including himself, but the CPP remains as it is when he was in the country. On the increased reward offered by the government for the capture of more rebel leaders, Sison was quoted as saying that the amount was too small compared to the compassion being extended by their supporters.

Meanwhile Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa confirmed that Jose Maria Sison has resumed chairmanship of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and he is directing his operation by remote control from the Netherlands, where he went into exile after being freed by President Aquino in 1986. The chief of staff said that he expects rebels based in Metro Manila to step up security measures following the arrest of NDF leader Ocampo and his wife. As for Ocampo's value, De Villa said that since Ocampo is a very important personality considering his qualifications and capabilities, it would be very difficult for the rebel organization to replace him right away. Ocampo's capture, according to de Villa, has left a power vacuum in the 20-year underground movement. De Villa added that the armed forces will continue their offensive drive against the CPP, NPA [New People's Army], and NDF.

Sison Interviewed

HK2907085089 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 29 Jul 89 p 6

[Interview with Jose Maria Sison, "Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founder" by De la Salle University professor Dr. Wilfredo V. Villacorta in Utrecht, the Netherlands—date not given]

[Text] WVW [Wilfredo V. Villacorta]: How do you assess the situation now in the Philippines?

JMS [Jose Maria Sison]: The economic, political and cultural crisis in the Philippines continues to worsen. The change of president has not meant the solution of the fundamental problems of the people.

Regarding the national question, the United States and other foreign powers extract our social wealth through superprofit-taking by the multinational firms and through debt service. The United States is escalating its military intervention and is using every means to retain its military bases. The Philippine Aid Program is a multinational approach of the United States to tighten its domination of the Philippines and increase oppression and exploitation of the Filipino people.

WVW: But we have restored our democratic institutions, haven't we?

JMS: Regarding the question of democracy, human rights violations are being perpetrated at a rate higher than during the time of Marcos. The so-called restored democratic institutions and processes exclude or marginalize the voice of the oppressed and exploited people and are instruments of the big bourgeoisie and the landlord class as well as their foreign masters for self-aggrandizement and for deceiving the people.

On the land question, there is no genuine land reform program. There is a bogus land reform program involving a few overpriced and token real estate deals made above the heads of the peasants, the cynical sales offer of agrocorporate stocks to farm workers and the expansion of the landholdings of the Aquino-Cojuangco family.

WVW: Are you saying that there's no substantial difference in...

JMS: The Aquino ruling clique is fundamentally similar to the fallen Marcos regime in the sense of being a regime subservient to the United States and the multinational firms and banks, and being the chief representative of such exploiting classes as the export-import elite and the landlord class.

The Aquino regime is much weaker than the Marcos regime. The huge foreign debt, military expenditures and bureaucratic corruption are increasingly undermining

the entire ruling system. The contradictions among the reactionary factions are becoming more and more fierce and the high potential for violence among these factions is constant.

WVV: Do these problems create more political instability?

JMS: The revolutionary forces find the ground exceedingly fertile for growing in strength and advancing in both the urban and rural areas.

Indeed, the revolutionary movement has made substantial and significant strides, despite the intensified counter-revolutionary propaganda and bloody campaigns of suppression under the signboard of total war.

WVV: And what are the chances of victory?

JMS: The revolutionary forces are sure to win victory so long as they persevere in struggle, rely on broad masses of the people, take advantage of the self-defeating policies and actions of the enemy, avoid committing serious errors, dare to strike hard blows against the enemy and accumulate strength in the course of struggle.

WVV: How do you react to the developments in China?

JMS: The prolonged and large demonstrations, the counter-revolutionary riots starting on June 3 and the suppression of the demonstrations on June 4, 1989 and thereafter by the Chinese state—all these are dramatic manifestations of widespread social unrest in China.

The developments are the internal affair of a sovereign state like China. But, of course, peoples the world over have expressed serious concern over the tragedy.

WVV: What do you yourself think of the killings in China?

JMS: I am deeply concerned about the death of hundreds and the injury to thousands of civilians, troops and police. I understand the position of the Chinese leadership to assert socialist order against disorder. I denounce the attempts of the capitalist powers and Chinese reactionaries to push bourgeois liberalization to the point of discrediting and overthrowing the Communist Party and the socialist state.

But above all, I recognize that a large and wide array of students, low-income state employees and working people took to the streets to protest and express grievances.

WVV: What is the future of socialism in the Philippines? Would developments in other socialist countries influence its development?

JMS: At the present stage, the character of the Philippine revolution is national democratic of a new type (i.e., under working-class leadership). After the basic completion of the national democratic revolution upon total political victory, the socialist revolution can commence.

The factors of socialism emerge in the process of national democratic revolution. These are the class leadership of the working class, nationalization of the economy, land reform and cooperativization, promotion of national industry and so on. There is a distinction between the national democratic stage and the socialist stage. But there is continuity.

The basic principles of socialism have recently been under severe attack in socialist countries by politicians and economists of lesser mettle than the great communist leaders—Marx, Engels, Lenin Stalin and Mao. But let us see what happens, if the examples of Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and China are not yet enough to learn from.

By the time that the national democratic revolution wins in the Philippines, probably in the next decade, the Filipino revolutionaries shall have learned more from the experiences of socialist countries.

WVV: And what do you think is the future of socialism in the world?

JMS: The future of socialism is bright for the simple reason that the world cannot afford too many developed capitalist countries. It is impossible to put all socialist countries within the orbit of world capitalism and convert them into industrial capitalist competitors or mere appendages of the overdeveloped capitalist countries, without social upheavals in those socialist countries as well as in the overdeveloped capitalist countries.

Even now, there is intensifying suffering and resistance among peoples of the world because a few overdeveloped capitalist countries have tried to relieve themselves of the crisis of overproduction by overburdening the Third World with foreign debt and seeking to entice the socialist countries into becoming outlets for their surplus capital and surplus commodities.

WVV: Thank you, Joema, for sharing your views. When are you coming back?

JMS: I will return when my comrades, friends, I and the circumstances decide that it is time for me to go home. There are many factors involved in deciding when.

But I hope to be able to return home before the general offensive is carried out by the revolutionary movement. That gives me ample time to do my work abroad.

Former CPP Chairman Criticizes NPA 'Sparrows'
HK2707123389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 27 Jul 89 p 10

[Text] Rodolfo Salas, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), in an interview recently, criticized the Sparrow Units for committing "adventurism" in their indiscriminate assassinations. Salas further said that he hoped that these urban guerrillas belonging to the NPA's [New People's Army] liquidation squad would obey a directive of the communist leadership to reserve big cities for defensive and legal activities.

The liquidation of hundreds of military officials, police personnel, government officials and other civilians suspected of taking part in the counter-insurgency program of the government is what Salas calls Left adventurism. He said this has created a negative effect on the communist movement because the military is being given the opportunity to justify violent attacks on legal personalities and leaders of legal organizations.

Salas also said the Sparrows can limit the negative effects of its present activities if they obey a directive of the CPP issued December 26, 1988 which stipulates that Sparrows should conduct their activities "in close coordination with the political struggle."

Thailand

Former Minister Opposes U.S. Cigarette Sales
BK2907045689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Jul 89 p 2

[Tex] The US Government is pursuing an immoral objective in not regarding public health as an issue in its efforts to force American cigarettes into Thailand, former foreign minister Thanat Khoman said yesterday.

Dr Thanat made the comment in reference to a speech by US Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue at an economic seminar organised by the US Information Service at Hua Hin last week.

According to Dr Thanat, the US ambassador said Washington does not regard public health as an issue in its efforts to force Thailand to lift the ban on imports of American cigarettes.

The former foreign minister said that in other words the US Government could not care less whether more Thai people died of cancer, while the Thai Government, like the US Government, is seriously trying to reduce smoking.

"If public health is not an issue for the US Government, what is the issue then?" Dr Thanat asked.

He suggested that it is perhaps the politically motivated intention of the US to satisfy the greed of the powerful "death-dealing" tobacco and cigarette exporting interests whose assets amount to billions of dollars.

"Yet they are not satisfied with their enormous wealth. They want to increase it and replenish the reduced sales in the US from the dead bodies of Thai smokers," he said.

He also said that in pursuing this "immoral objective," the US Government has caused resentment and disapproval even among its own public.

He quoted an official of a US health organisation as saying that "only the most shameless and hypocritical of governments would exercise their authority to force other nations to consume this product which is known to be the irrefutable cause of death and disease".

The US Government, which claims to be democratic and to heed the views and opinions of its citizens, seems this time to be turning a deaf ear to their expressions of outrage, belying its profession of attachment to moral and democratic principles, Dr Thanat said.

"Uncle Sam, in this instance, is unmasking itself to appear as a shabby Uncle Sham," he said.

Government To Ask U.S. for More FMS Credit
BK3007030289 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jul 89 p 2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Thailand will ask the United States to increase its Foreign Military Sale (FMS) credit for the new fiscal year following the government's decision to refinance old FMS debts of about Bt [baht] 4 billion, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The refinancing is aimed at reducing the government's interest burden following a drop in market interest rates to around 8.5-9.5 per cent, compared to rates of around 10-12.6 per cent on FMS loans secured during 1983-1985.

The Thai government's refinancing effort was made possible when the US administration pushed through a Foreign Military Sales Credit Debt Reform amendment bill, which for the first time allows allies benefiting from the FMS programme to restructure their repayment of loans and interest. The amendment requires allies to seek new loans from the US financial markets for any refinancing.

The unpaid portion of Thai FMS loans—US\$76 million for 1983, US\$74 million for 1984 and US\$95 million for 1985—has to be repaid with interest over the next eight years.

Finance Minister Pramuan Suphawas'u's refinancing package, proposed to last Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, would save the Thai government between Bt58-100 million annually in interest payments over three years.

Sources said the move would help overcome difficulties faced by both the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry in securing finance for near-term defence modernization programmes.

The Finance Ministry was authorized by the Cabinet to secure new low-interest loans totalling US\$160.77 million through US financial markets.

The funds are required by the Thai government to meet its obligations to repay US\$88.83 million to the US Federal Financing Bank and US\$71.94 million to the Defence Security Assistance Agency (DSAA).

The Finance Ministry has assigned J.P. Morgan Securities Inc and Solomon Brothers Inc, two major US-based financial consultants, to seek funds under the most favourable terms through the issue of private placement bonds to American financial institutions.

The military will also contribute to the refinancing efforts. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong is currently on a month-long visit to the US, with the aim of reviving defence ties between the two countries.

US military aid, including grants under the Military Assistance Programme (MAP) and International Military Education Training Programme (IMET), has declined in recent years due to budgetary constraints facing the US government.

Last year's US military assistance to Thailand through FMS totaled \$23.5 million, US\$20 million in MAP and US\$2.15 million in IMET in addition to US\$5 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF). During the previous fiscal year, the US scrapped the FMS credit for Thailand though it increased the MAP grant substantially.

Political Rifts Threaten Trade Talks With U.S.
BK3107014789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
31 Jul 89 p 14

[By Anuphong Chanyarit and Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] Two days of Thai-US trade negotiations starting today in Phatthaya are expected to end inconclusively, with discussions centring on new developments in disputed trade issues.

Working-level negotiators from both countries will focus on three topics, two of which are of concern to Washington and the third to Thailand. The American team is led

by the US Trade Representative [USTR] Office's Southeast Asian Affairs Director Peter Collins, while the Thai side is headed by Foreign Trade Department Deputy Director-General Kroekkiat Chiraphaet.

The US team is expected to enquire about Thai government developments on the pharmaceutical patent issue which has been deadlocked for over six months, before determining what to do with Thailand when the November 1 deadline set by Washington expires.

Thailand, which is now included on a "top priority watch list" by the US, has been given six months to come up with satisfactory measures on intellectual property rights [IPR], particularly drug patents, failing which the country's status might be upgraded to the "priority list" subject to unfair trade retaliation under Section 301 of the Omnibus Trade Act. Thailand would then join the first three nations listed: Japan, India and Brazil.

The second issue of US interest is the Thai Government's progress in allowing imports and legal sales of foreign cigarettes here. The USTR is now investigating a petition filed by American cigarette producers to exercise Section 301 punitive action against Thailand for discriminating against American cigarette sales in Thailand. It has 12-18 months to investigate.

Meanwhile, the Thai side is expected to enquire about whether there has been any progress on a couple of complaints lodged by Thailand at a meeting in Washington a few months ago. Among them are the impact of the US Food Security Act (better known as the Farm Act) on Thai rice prices, US pressure on Thailand to enter a voluntary restraint agreement on steel product exports to that country and countervailing duties on several Thai products.

It is expected that no commitment will be made by the Thai side during the two-day meeting. However, Mr Kroekkiat and his team will be backed up by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena who is also staying at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel where the talks are being held on standby in case any consultations are urgently sought by the Thai negotiators.

As far as the Thai-US trade relationship is concerned, negotiations between the two countries are expected to continue at least for the foreseeable future in order to bring about mutual benefits to both parties.

But a big question mark which might hamper the ongoing talks or even put the whole negotiations back to square one is the growing conflicts among major political parties in the Chatchai Chunhawan coalition government.

The Social Action Party [SAP] and the Democrat Party appear at odds over the foreign cigarette import issue. The Democrats have made it known that they intend to strongly oppose any move to allow legal sales of foreign

cigarettes here. Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai of the Democrat Party, in his capacity as chairman of the National Tobacco Consumption Control Committee, dropped a bombshell a fortnight ago when he asked the Cabinet to acknowledge anti-smoking campaigns, including the continued ban on foreign cigarette imports.

The proposal came less than two weeks before the Thai side was to hold talks with the US negotiating team about the latest developments in the cigarette issue. The proposal dealt a blow to the SAP, particularly Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, both of whom belong to the party assigned to handle the trade issues with the US. Mr Phong is chairman of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee, while Mr Subin serves as chairman of the Thai-US Sub-committee.

This is because Mr Chuan's proposal was seen by some as undermining SAP efforts in today's talks with the US, and this upset Mr Phong. The issue was extensively discussed during the weekly Cabinet meeting on July 25, after which Mr Subin quickly denied the Cabinet had issued a new resolution to ban foreign cigarette imports. Mr Subin added that the ban was ordered a decade ago by the Finance Ministry and was still in effect.

The minister also said the Cabinet had only acknowledged the Public Health Ministry's anti-smoking campaign and its proposal that no foreign cigarettes be allowed for sale here.

"The Public Health Ministry's proposal was based on its concern over the dangers cigarettes posed to health and did not reflect the Government's position on US calls for Thailand to open its market to American cigarettes," Mr Subin said.

It was expected that both SAP and Democrat actions on the cigarette issue would have a major impact on their popularity.

It should be noted that the cigarette issue was not the first conflict between these two parties. Looking back, Democrats have all along opposed the amendment of the country's various laws to provide more protection to American IPRs, including copyrights and pharmaceutical patents, citing the protection of Thai interests.

The SAP has for the past few years been entrusted with one of the most difficult tasks: being in charge of resolving trade disputes with the US. The party came under strong attacks two years ago from various circles for yielding to a US demand to amend the copyright law and to include computer software in the legislation.

Although the draft amendment to the copyright bill was passed by the House of Representatives during the Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon era, it failed to receive final endorsement in the Senate. This is because Gen Prem

had unexpectedly decided to dissolve the House after a number of Democrat MPs, led by the so-called "January 10 Group," refused to vote for the bill.

This resulted in the draft amendment to the copyright law being dropped automatically. Consequently, everything went back to square one and there was no new development on a copyright law. On the computer software issue, Washington said it did not want the Thai Government to do anything just yet, pending rulings by Thai courts on whether computer software should be included in the copyright law.

Many might ask: What about other coalition parties, particularly the Chat Thai Party which won the most seats in the election? What is their stand on the cigarette issue?

The Finance Ministry—which is controlled by the Chat Thai Party—which directly controls the state-owned Thailand Tobacco Monopoly might be affected if permission was granted to sell foreign cigarettes here.

Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu of Chat Thai, who initially opposed any move to allow legal sales of foreign cigarettes, shortly afterward softened his stance on the issue. Mr Pramuan said the matter rested with government policy and the ministry would stand to earn additional income in the form of excise tax and other fees from foreign cigarettes.

The Chat Thai Party appears to be fortunate insofar as it has not become involved in a confrontation on the IPR issue, while waiting to see the final outcome.

Although the present scenario has changed somewhat, when compared with the copyright issue during Gen Prem's time, the cigarette issue will remain problematic for the Chatchai Government and could cause history to repeat itself.

Thai Ambassador Reaffirms Relations With China
BK3107071789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Tet Bunnak, Thai ambassador to Beijing, told reporters that the situation in China has already quieted down. On Thai-Chinese relations he said that due to the fact that China has not changed its policies on foreign relations and on opening up the country for economic development, Thailand's policies toward China remain unchanged. Thailand and China will continue to maintain friendly relations, and to closely carry out economic and political cooperation.

Agreement Reached on Dispute With Malaysia
BK2907053989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Jul 89 p 11

[Excerpt] Thailand and Malaysia yesterday agreed to settle their 10-year-long dispute over the right to develop a 7,300-square-kilometre petroleum concession tract lying across the Thai-Malaysian continental shelf in the South China Sea.

The agreement will be based on a "benefit sharing" basis between Triton Energy Corp, a company granted a concession over part of the tract by the Thai Government, and Malaysia's state oil company, Petronas.

A Joint Authority will also be formally established to supervise the two companies' benefit sharing.

Department of Mineral Resources Director-General Wisit Noiphan said after the 11th meeting of the Thailand-Malaysia Joint Authority on July 27-28 at the Foreign Ministry that the agreement was expected to be approved by the Thai and Malaysian Governments later.

More details will be discussed during an official visit by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to Malaysia on August 4.

"The success of the meeting is attributed to the spirit of friendship between the two countries," Mr Wisit said.

Under the agreement, the production of petroleum resources developed from the disputed area will be shared equally between Triton Energy Corp and Petronas. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Official Replies to Hun Sen
BK3007153489 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Satellite report from Paris by Television Channel 5's correspondent covering the International Conference on Cambodia]

[Excerpt] The International Conference on Cambodia opens today in Paris. Prior to the opening, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry [M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi] granted an interview during which he retorted Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Regime, for criticizing Thailand's foreign policy. He said that, before criticizing others, one should take care of oneself first.

[Begin Kasemsamoson recording] I know Hun Sen quite well and I have never had any problem with him. We hope that he will be part of the coalition government and help in future reconstruction of Cambodia. Before criticizing Thailand as being a client state of anybody, he should be able to take care of himself first. When considering the government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, or its precedent, that is, the government of

General Prem Tinsulanon, we in Thailand have never had any outsiders install a government for us. We formed our own governments by ourselves. We are free then to express our views. We have divergent views in our country, and this is democracy. I understand that all of us in Thailand want it like this, and we want democracy. What we have at present is therefore not a weak point. If he wants to say something bad about me out of annoyance—and if that would make him happy, we would not mind it then. [end recording]

The verbal retaliation by the permanent secretary came in the wake of Hun Sen's attack on Thailand's foreign policy. Hun Sen said Thailand is an independent country and therefore should be free from pressure from any particular country.

A major topic to be discussed at today's conference in Paris is about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Another important topic is the formation of a coalition government, and the exercise of full rights by the Cambodian people in the general election.

[Begin Kasemsamoson recording] We are here because we want to contribute to a peace settlement, in short, a comprehensive settlement. That not only means the troop withdrawal, but also the formation of a coalition government which will pave the way for elections in Cambodia. [end recording]

A settlement of the Cambodian problem does not rest solely with the four Khmer factions. It also involves confrontation between the western and eastern powers, between China and Vietnam, and it involves all parties concerned for a genuine peace in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

Military Briefs Sitthi on Cambodian Stance
BK2907041189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The Thai military favours repatriation of Cambodian refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border only after an "acceptable" political solution to the Cambodian conflict is reached, informed sources said.

This was conveyed to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila by Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut during a meeting on Thursday [27 July] before Sitthi left for Paris last night to attend the international conference on Cambodia.

The source said repatriation of Cambodian refugees would come only after agreements on power-sharing among the four Cambodian factions were reached and an international control body to verify and monitor the Vietnamese troop pullout was set up.

Thursday's meeting was also attended by top security officers including Suwit Sutthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council and Lt Gen Atthaya Phaeophanchon, director of the National Intelligence Agency.

Chawalit also briefed Sitthi on the military situation along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He reportedly told Sitthi that sending Cambodian refugees back home without any acceptable political agreement there would be irresponsible due to the expected fighting among the four Cambodian factions if no suitable political solution is found.

The Thai military's concern over the fate of Cambodian refugees was voiced by Chawalit amid speculation within the Foreign Ministry that the upcoming Paris peace talks would fail without any compromise from the conflicting Cambodian factions.

But Sitthi told reporters at Don Muang airport before he left for France that he expected considerable success at the first international conference on Cambodia.

He said the four factions should accept or at least pay attention to proposals by the United Nations Security Council.

The minister expressed hopes that although a complete solution may not be reached in Paris, parties concerned "should at least agree on major issues and create an open end for further talks on unsettled problems".

Refugees Say Superpowers Can Resolve Cambodia Issue
BK3107120489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 31 Jul 89

By Michael Adler]

[Text] Site Two, Thailand, July 31 (AFP)—Cambodian refugees believe that a settlement to the war in their country lies with the superpowers taking part in an international conference in Paris seeking to end the decade-old conflict.

"If the superpowers want to have peace in Cambodia, they can do it," said Thou Thon, the administrator of Site Two, home to 140,000 Cambodians who have fled their country since Vietnam invaded it 10 years ago.

He said the tripartite resistance fighting both the Phnom Penh government and their Vietnamese allies did not have the military strength to drive Hanoi's forces from Cambodia.

Mr. Thou Thon's comments echoed that of many people in Site Two, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Bangkok and the largest Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand.

The camp is home to followers of the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Foreign ministers and senior officials of nearly 20 countries opened the Paris conference Sunday on Cambodia's future.

(U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said in Paris Sunday that there should be a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem involving not just a withdrawal of occupying Vietnamese troops but a coalition government joining resistance guerrillas with the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

(He said the United States rejected a role for the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia's future, but would support Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk if the prince felt all Cambodian factions including the Khmer Rouge should be involved in an interim government.)

Mr. Thou Thon said the four warring Cambodian factions, which also include followers of the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government of Hun Sen, "have no power" to make peace. "We are waiting to see if the Vietnamese really do withdraw," he said, referring to Vietnam's decision to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September.

"If we fight directly against the Vietnamese, we will destroy ourselves."

During their long struggle against the Vietnamese the resistance coalition has been unable to capture any Cambodian cities during their long struggle.

The guerrillas, whose military muscle is the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, have been fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia since they toppled the Khmer Rouge in early 1979.

Vietnamese forces drove the guerrillas from their bases along the Cambodian border and into Thailand beginning in 1984-85.

Thai military sources say the resistance, besides being outgunned by the well-supplied Vietnamese, are hampered by tension between the Marxist Khmer Rouge and their non-communist allies.

Phnom Penh's refusal to deal with the Khmer Rouge, who killed hundreds of thousands during their four-year rule in Cambodia, is the major sticking point in getting all the Cambodian factions together.

Some 300,000 Cambodian refugees live in eight camps in Thailand where they receive food and other assistance from the United Nations. They form the civilian base of the resistance coalition which the United Nations recognizes as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

The guerrillas field from 50-60,000 soldiers against an estimated 40-70,000 Vietnamese troops still in Cambodia.

At a Khmer Rouge camp some 200 kilometres (120 miles) south of Site Two, an administrator said people were following the Paris conference by radio including Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts.

"I am waiting for national reconciliation to return to my native village," said Nhok San, a 38-year-old peasant from southwestern Cambodia who has been a refugee with the Khmer Rouge since the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

His sentiments were repeated by many refugees at Site K, which now houses thousands of Khmer Rouge driven by shelling in July from sites in the war zone along the border.

Site K, some eight kilometers (five miles) inside Thailand, was set up by Thai authorities to provide a camp where Khmer Rouge refugees can receive international aid.

Western diplomats and analysts have charged the Khmer Rouge with keeping large numbers of their civilians isolated in war-zone camps for use as porters and other support for the guerrillas.

Border Area Shelled; SRV Troops Prepare for Assault
BK3007030689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet—At least 48 stray artillery rounds landed on Thai territory as Vietnamese troops stepped up shelling of Cambodian resistance positions opposite Ban Nong Samet of Tambon Khok Sung in Ta Phraya District, about 30 kilometres north of this district of Prachin Buri yesterday.

Most shells landed on paddy fields and no Thai casualties were reported.

The shelling lasted from 6 a.m. until 10 a.m. when Thai border security forces fired smoke shells as warning shots.

Vietnamese reinforcements and heavy weapons were reportedly sent to the area in preparation for a major assault on Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and other resistance forces based along the 60-kilometre stretch of the Thai-Cambodian border.

Military Comments on Border Situation

BK2907121789 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Report on 27 July press briefing by Director of Supreme Command Information Office Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut—from the "Army Meets the People" program]

[Text] Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut said that the overall situation along the Thai-Lao border of late constitutes no serious threat to Thailand's security. This was the result of regular meetings between the Thai and Lao border officials which has helped to ease up border tension. Military buildup was reported in certain Lao areas opposite Ban Khok District, Uttaradit Province. Yet, Thai-Lao relations are improving steadily. Laos has made known its support for Thailand's open policy, and Thailand has responded by officially opening another permanent border checkpoint in Mukdahan Province.

Concerning an article on Lao radio accusing Thailand of economic invasion, the Lao Government has clarified to Thailand that the report did not represent official policy. Concerning the report of an official protest over [Thai bunkers at] Ban Ronklao, the Lao Government has explained that it was not a protest, but a step in the process of informing Thailand so that the issue can be included on the agenda of the coordinating committee meeting between the Thai and Lao military scheduled for next month.

On the Thai-Cambodian border situation, Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said that fighting between the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces and the Khmer resistance forces have been escalating in the second half of this month, especially in Battambang Province. The situation has affected the Thai border area. Last weekend, heavy artillery shells landed inside Thailand and hit Site 8 refugee camp, in Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province. Three Cambodian refugees at the site were killed and 12 wounded. The refugees, under the supervision of the UN Border Relief Operations program, consist of women, children and the aged, having no weapons.

Concerning the situation inside Cambodia, the director of the Supreme Command Information Office reported that the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces have designated five areas of operations against the Khmer resistance troops in July and August. They are areas opposite Surin, Buriram, Prachin Buri Provinces, and the area deeper inside Cambodia in Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey and Battambang. Vietnam has also moved its strength in preparation for operations against the Khmer resistance forces in Thmar Puok, opposite Ta Phrata District, and in Poipet, opposite Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri Province. Lt Gen Narudon said there was a report that Vietnam had sent its MiG 21 aircraft from Bien Hoa

to Pochentong Airport in Cambodia to back Heng Samrin's air force in readiness for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. The unit most active in preparing for the Vietnamese troop pullout is the 72d or 302d Infantry Division, which is stationed opposite Surin Province.

SRV Delegation Head Meets With Science Minister
BK3107110289 Bangkok TNA in English 0928 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, Jul.31 (OANA-TNA)—A Vietnamese delegation led by Madame Nguyen Thi Binh chairman of Vietnam's parliament committee on foreign affairs had praised the advancement of Thai scientists and requested for a co-ordination and exchanging view on science between Thailand and Vietnam, Minister of Science, Technology and Energy Prachuap Chaiyasan said here Monday.

During the meeting with Madame Binh, Prachuap said he had been informed of the slow-pace of science development in her country with two main factors: the long occupation by imperialism and a prolonged war in Vietnam. She viewed Thailand with higher progress of science and technology, so she wanted to see a cooperation between the two governments, particularly, an exchange of views between Thai - Vietnamese scientists or between institutions without an interference of the politicians. Vietnam is also interested in Thailand's agro-biology technology and the development of fruit quality here, Prachuap said.

Madame Binh and her party is scheduled to leave here Monday after a week's visit to Thailand.

Ambassadors Say Vietnam, Laos Support Openness
BK3007090489 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] Answering newsmen on reaction to the Thai prime minister's policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace, Thailand's ambassadors to Vietnam and Laos, Rangsarn Phahonyothin and Nirarn Phanuphong, said both countries support Thailand's policy.

Vietnamese leaders, including the party chairman, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister, have acknowledged this policy on various occasions. The chairwoman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, who recently visited Thailand, also confirmed her country's support of this policy. Vietnamese leaders consider that the Thai prime minister's policy is appropriate for the present situation and will benefit all countries in the region.

Laos also welcomes Thailand's policy because Laos wishes increased cooperation with Thailand. The prime minister's policy therefore has received positive response from the countries in Indochina.

Envoy to Laos Comments

BK2907100289 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Commenting on Laos' attitude toward Thailand's policy of transforming a battlefield into a marketplace, Thai Ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic Nirarn Phanuphong said that Laos is being very careful about opening up the country. Anyway, Laos, as a small country, will have to follow the lead of Thailand. Besides, the policy of turning the battlefield into a marketplace responds to Laos' policy of developing the economy and improving the welfare of its people.

Asked about Lao radio's article attacking Thailand's policy of turning the battlefield into a trade zone, Ambassador Nirarn said he had checked with the Information Department of the Lao Foreign Ministry and had been told that the article did not represent the views of the Lao Government, but that it was the opinion of some private individuals. It was broadcast on the radio because there is no more media censorship at any level now as Laos has given more freedom under its new open-door policy. In fact, the Lao people can be divided into three groups at present: 1) the common people and schoolchildren, who have great admiration for Thailand because of cultural influence through television media from Thailand; 2) the high-level administrative officials, who also have good understanding and favorable attitude toward Thailand following a series of meetings to settle misunderstandings; and 3) the students, who view Thailand's policy with stress on trade, tourism, and investment in Laos as a threat to the Lao economy, and they have expressed their concern in such articles.

Chatchai Lobbying Results in Amnesty Bill Passage
BK2907041389 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[By THE NATION Political Desk]

[Excerpt] The government-sponsored bill essentially seeking amnesty for five political prisoners and 17 communist suspects and convicts yesterday sailed through the Senate after hectic lobbying by the government for military senators to drop their plan against its passage, informed sources told THE NATION.

Alleged members of the politburo and central committee of the Communist Party of Thailand arrested in a major swoop two years ago are also covered by the legislation.

The sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan personally lobbied with acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in a phone call yesterday morning for his support for the bill which was endorsed in three straight readings on Thursday [27 July] by the House of Representatives.

Technically, the Senate can only delay the enactment of a bill. But in this case, a rejection by the Senate would definitely cause speculation on the government's relations with the military which was known to have been opposed to the content of the legislation. It would also mean a loss of face for the Chatchai Government.

In response to the premier's lobbying, Gen Chawalit apparently gave in prompting a quick passage of the bill in three straight readings by the Senate in just 20 minutes. The vote for the bill was unanimous.

The bill was the last legislation to be taken up the Senate before the Parliament goes into recess after the three-month session. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Announcement on Agreement With U.S. on Emigration *BK3007111289 Hanoi International Service in English* *1000 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] A meeting was held in Hanoi on July 27-28 between Vietnam and the United States granting permission to those Vietnamese who worked for the United States and U.S. allies to reunite with their relatives and dear ones in the United States.

The two sides agreed on the principle and measure to promote this program. They expressed satisfaction at the results of the meeting and hoped that the first group of those permitted to resettle in the United States under this agreement will leave Vietnam by late this year after completing all the procedures.

Terms of Accord Spelled Out

BK3007055689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi, July 30 (AFP)—An initial group of South Vietnamese prisoners and their close relatives, numbering 3,000, will be resettled in the United States beginning in October under a U.S.-Vietnamese agreement, a U.S. official said here Sunday [30 July].

The emigration plan for former pro-South Vietnam prisoners was concluded here Sunday between a U.S. State Department delegation led by Robert Funseth and a Vietnamese team led by Vu Khoan, an assistant foreign minister.

Mr. Funseth said it was "a historical agreement" capping seven years of diplomatic efforts.

The two sides issued a joint communique spelling out the terms of the agreement.

The statement said the plan would "allow those released... Detainees who were closely associated with the United States or its allies (during the Vietnam war) and who wish to do so, to emigrate together with their close relatives to the United States."

The two delegations hoped the programme would begin in October and "that the first group of 3,000 persons for resettlement will depart before the end of the year."

The ex-prisoners are mostly former high-ranking South Vietnamese civilian or military officials, imprisoned after the fall of Saigon—now Ho Chi Minh City—in 1975.

Most were released from the camps in the past two years.

Further on Agreement

BK3007115289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1120 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting between Vietnam and the United States was held in Hanoi on 27-28 July—in a frank atmosphere and constructive spirit—to discuss permission to Vietnamese who used to work with the United States and U.S. allies, who, after the liberation of South Vietnam, underwent reeducation at various reform centers and were afterward released, and who wish to reunite with their relatives in the United States.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Assistant to the Foreign Minister Vu Hoan, and the U.S. delegation by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Funseth. The two sides discussed principles and measures to carry out this program, drafted an agreement and a technical addendum, and agreed that a joint working group will be set up to coordinate the implementation this program.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the meeting and hoped that the first group of those who apply to resettle in the United States under this agreement will leave Vietnam before the end of 1989 after completing all the procedures.

Former Officials Celebrate Pact

BK3107132889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT
31 Jul 89

[By Jean - Claude Chapon]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, July 31 (AFP)—Hundreds of former prisoners loyal to the South Vietnamese regime gathered here Monday in a joyful celebration of a U.S. - Vietnamese pact allowing them to emigrate to the United States.

Most of those outside the office of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry here were former soldiers in the South Vietnam Army who served lengthy terms in re-education camps after the end of the war in 1975.

They learned of Sunday's agreement between Washington and Hanoi through foreign radio reports, and came to the Foreign Ministry Building in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly the South Vietnamese capital of Saigon.

"We often meet in front of the ministry, but this time it's different—we are finally able to leave," said a former captain in South Vietnam's Rangers who spent 12 years in the northern camp of Nam Ha.

The U.S. - Vietnamese accord signed Sunday gives former prisoners the right to settle in the United States with their families, with some 3,000 people scheduled to leave in the final three months of this year.

Most of those outside the Foreign Ministry office Monday were in a definite hurry to go.

"Of course I am happy, but 1,000 (people leaving) a month is too slow," said Pham Tan Moi, 50, a former member of the CIO [Central Investigation Organization], the secret service of the U.S.-backed South Vietnam regime which lost the war in 1975.

Many of the candidates for emigration are particularly anxious to know the procedures to leave the country and fear having to wait even longer.

"I will leave with no regrets and I have payed dearly for the right to do so," said another former CIO member who was freed in 1984 only to find himself unemployed "with a wife and a child."

The former prisoners, some wearing battered U.S. army helmets, spoke freely, often in halting English and with no apparent fear of redress, about their dislike for the socialist government which took power in 1975.

Cuong Bui Van, a 52-year-old former translator at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, said in perfect English: "I'm lucky to have work. The others, especially the former soldiers, are often unemployed as they are banned from government jobs and state-run companies."

"I want to leave for the sake of my children who have not been allowed to pursue a higher education," said a former pharmacist in the South Vietnam Army who was freed in 1978 and applied for emigration papers three years ago.

Some of those gathered at the ministry showed letters of introduction from the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok certifying that they would be welcome in the United States. But they said that until now, the Vietnamese authorities had ignored their requests to leave.

The Foreign Ministry office is located on the fringes of a vast tree-covered plaza at the back of which is the former Presidential Palace which was seized along with the rest of Saigon by North Vietnam troops in 1975.

At the other side of the plaza, a group of Amerasian children, the offspring of U.S. servicemen and Vietnamese women, wait outside ministry buildings for permits to leave for the United States.

Like the Amerasians, the former prisoners have been gathering regularly at the ministry, usually on Mondays and Wednesdays, without interference from the police.

The former prisoners were indifferent to a clause in the accord which forbids them from supporting anti-Vietnamese activities, saying they were only interested in immigrating to the United States.

"Our first problem is to leave, we have nothing more to do here," a former lieutenant colonel said. The former officer, who was jailed for nine years until his release in 1984, asked that his name not be used.

Flashing "V" for victory signs, the group left the ministry building later Monday, and say they plan to return, as usual, on Wednesday.

Remains of 15 American GI's Handed Over to U.S.

*BK3107102689 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Representatives of the Vietnamese office in charge of tracing missing people on Monday [31 July] handed over to the representative of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center the remains of 15 American GI's who died in the Vietnam war.

This is the 28th handing over of remains to the U.S. side by Vietnam since March 1974 [year as heard] now amounting to a total of 391 sets of remains.

VNA Cites Shevardnadze Interview on Cambodia

*BK2907065489 Hanoi VNA in English 0518 GMT
29 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—Measures should be taken to prevent a civil war and recurrence of genocide in whatever form after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia, stressed Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, in an interview Thursday [27 July] with TASS on the forthcoming International Conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris tomorrow.

Shevardnadze, who is also Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, said that the conference should work out measures for the cessation of military aid to all Cambodian opposition factions, and adopt international guarantees for the country's independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

Aid, Assistance From Belorussian SSR Reviewed
BK3107114489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Station "article" on cooperation between Vietnam and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic]

[Summary] Comrade (Polinova), deputy chairman of the USSR - Vietnam Friendship Association, in his recent visit to Vietnam said: One of the main objectives of the association is to develop the friendship and economic cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese sister cities, such as between Moscow and Hanoi, Leningrad and Ho Chi Minh City, and Belorussia and Binh Tri Thien and so forth. The association has provided opportunities for people of Binh Tri Thien and other provinces which were heavily damaged by the war to visit and exchange views on economic restoration and national reconstruction with people of the Belorussian Republic, where one-fourth of its population were killed and its economy severely damaged by war.

"During the past years, this friendship and cooperation have been increasingly consolidated and developed. The capital city of Minsk has annually provided Vietnam with hundreds of kinds of industrial products such as tractors, BelAZ trucks, lathes, refrigerators, bicycles, clocks, and so forth. Moreover, thousands of Vietnamese students are studying at universities, secondary and vocational schools in Belorussia.

"Cooperation in scientific projects has also been carried out extensively. The Belorussian Scientific Institute for Land and Irrigation Development has helped Vietnam carry out research on developing land and building water conservancy projects in the Red River's alluvial plain. The capital city of Minsk has helped Vietnam train 600 water conservancy and land developing cadres.

"Comrade (Vladimir Nikachov), chairman of the people's committee of Minsk said: Vietnamese delegations to Minsk now pay attention not only to developing bilateral cooperation, but also to studying carefully the restructuring undertaking here in order to apply their experience to the renovation cause in Vietnam. We have provided them with information related to our achievements as well as tasks which have not yet fulfilled."

Minsk now has about 150 industrial enterprises, all of which have shifted to the business accounting system. Thanks to restructuring in management, in 1988 the city's industrial output increased by 7.3 percent, labor productivity by 7.5 percent, and income of industrial enterprises by 11 percent compared to the previous year. Many enterprises of the city have signed contracts for joint ventures or goods exchanges with foreign countries.

China's Stand on Cambodia Talks Remains Unknown
BK2907121889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi, July 29 (AFP)—Vietnamese authorities are waiting to see where China will stand on the future role of its ally the Khmer Rouge and expect the issue to be a hot potato at the Cambodia conference opening Sunday [30 July] in Paris.

"If you talk about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal without speaking of the problem of eliminating the Khmer Rouge, the conference cannot be a success," a Vietnamese official said here Saturday.

"The Khmer Rouge should be kept out of power," the source said, adding that China's position on the matter "remains an unknown."

He added: "Until now, China has kept very discreet on the conference, while holding a lot of cards in its hands."

China has been the principal backer of the communist Khmer Rouge during the more than 10 years since Hanoi invaded Cambodia to drive the Khmer Rouge regime headed by Pol Pot from power.

The Pol Pot regime has been held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its "killing fields" rule of nearly four years.

Hanoi installed a client regime in Phnom Penh in January 1979 and has continued to support it with troops and munitions. That government, headed by Prime Minister Hun Sen, is opposed by a tripartite resistance coalition of which the Khmer Rouge is the military might.

The coalition also includes two non-communist factions loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, which have received Western assistance.

Phnom Penh and Hanoi—itsself supported by Moscow—have linked the withdrawal of Vietnam's forces from Cambodia to the cessation of outside aid to the Cambodian factions.

China has said on several occasions that it would stop supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge after a monitored pullout of the Vietnamese forces.

In April, Hanoi announced that it was withdrawing the remainder of its troops by the end of September, triggering a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at finding a political solution.

The Vietnamese official said he was "to a certain degree optimistic" because international opinion "is leaning in favor of a solution."

But he said that "if one party uses the conference for its own strategic ends, that cannot lead to success.

"If Prince Sihanouk is sincere in his desire to reach a solution, then something constructive can be reached," the official said.

"The conference could arrive at partial, gradual solutions" in the absence of an overall agreement, he added.

The Paris conference will bring together representatives from some 20 governments, including the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), plus a delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement and one representing the four warring Cambodian factions.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will also attend.

The U.N. Security Council includes Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union and the United States as its permanent members. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines.

The conference, expected to last a month, will be co-chaired by France and Indonesia.

UN Circulates SRV, Lao Statements on Cambodia
BK3007140589 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] The United Nations on Friday [28 July] circulated Vietnam's July 25 statement on the permanent neutrality of the State of Cambodia and the proposal for the zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Earlier on Thursday, at the request of the Lao ambassador to the UN, the United Nations circulated the July 24 statement of Laos on Cambodia's statement on its permanent neutrality.

Cambodian Party Delegation Pay Visit
BK2907153989 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) Central Committee [CC] led by Khoy Khun Huor, member of the P.R.P.K. C.C, first deputy head of the Commission and director of the Political School, visited Vietnam from July 19-26.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with the Commission for Ideology and Culture of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Social Science Institute.

It was received by Dao Duy Tung, politburo member and secretary the C.P.V. Central Committee.

Journalist Talks at Cambodian Genocide Conference
BK2907080889 Hanoi VNA in English 0527 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—"The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) fully supports the Cambodian people to have a life free from the threat of genocide, and firmly oppose the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia," said Dao Tung, vice president of IOJ, in his intervention at the "International Seminar on the Genocide Phenomenon and Prevention of Its Return" held in Phnom Penh recently.

The intervention, quoted by SPK, went on:

"Over the past years, IOJ has been consistently struggling for the safeguard of peace, mutual understanding among nations, social progress and national independence and against the warmongering forces.

"We sincerely welcome every contribution to the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict aimed at turning Cambodia into a peaceful, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned country, thus contributing to the promotion of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world.

"We would like to lay special emphasis once again on the importance of the conclusions made by countries in Southeast Asia and by concerned Cambodian parties at JIM-1 [first Jakarta informal meeting] and JIM-2 on the two pivotal questions—the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the restoration of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

"IOJ regards these conclusions and the agreements reached at the meetings between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk as a basis for a fair, reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue.

"We share the view that the international conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris by the end of this month must be based on the conclusions of JIM-1 and JIM-2 as well as on respect for the principle that Cambodia's internal affairs must be settled by the Cambodians themselves, without outside interference."

Laos' Souphanouvong Receives Ho Chi Minh Award
BK2907152189 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—Vietnam has presented the Ho Chi Minh Order to Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central

Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in acknowledgement of his great contributions to building and promoting the solidarity, special friendship and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

The conferment was made on the occasion of the Lao leader's 80th birthday.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony held in Vientiane on July 28 Souphanouvong expressed sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, state and people for the high distinction. He said that the conferment of the Ho Chi Minh Order on him was of great significance which reminded "all of us, Laotians and Vietnamese, to continue doing our best to defending and fostering the everlasting special solidarity, the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam."

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Visits

BK3007091989 Hanoi VNA in English 0542 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received at the Presidential Palace here today Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Mansuri, who is now on a visit to Vietnam.

With the president was Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister.

Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Reza Morshedzadeh was also on hand.

President Vo Chi Cong expressed his wish that the Iranian diplomat Vietnam visit would contribute to promoting the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He asked the Iranian deputy foreign minister to convey his regards to the Iranian president.

For his part, Mansouri Javad wished for further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Iran and Vietnam.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Ends 3-Day Visit

BK3107151889 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi Vna July 31—A delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by its Deputy Minister Javad Mansuri left here today, concluding a three-day official visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. The Iranian guests were received by State Council President Vo Chi Cong and had working sessions with a host delegation led by

Deputy Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, and paid a courtesy visit to Acting Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem. They had contacts with a number of Vietnamese departments to discuss measures to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Economic Activity With Foreign Countries Cited

BK3107153589 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT
31 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 31—The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will export 1.5 billion rubles worth of vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, coconut oil, and meat to the Soviet Union in the 1991-95 period.

The ministry has also worked out concrete economic cooperation plans aimed at exporting meat, fruits, vegetables and natural silk to Bulgaria; milk to Mongolia; fodder-processing equipment to Yugoslavia; and tea and coffee to Poland.

It has elicited assistance from various international organizations such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Agency of Agriculture and Technique Cooperation (ACCT) in technical personnel training, exchanges of documents and saplings, and explored investment possibilities from many other countries as well as private foreign companies and businessmen.

Until now, a number of foreign countries have agreed to invest in 45 projects under this ministry's management in Vietnam, including joint ventures with Australia in cigarette production, with Japan in the production of food spices and seasonings, and with Taiwan and the Republic of Korea in restoring three monosodium glutamate factories in southern Vietnam.

Ministry Promotes Foreign Economic Relations

BK3107072189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has expanded its economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist community, various international organizations, and many other countries.

The ministry has worked out a special cooperation plan with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for the 1991-95 period which includes projects on economic cooperation in meat and dairy products with the Soviet Union; meat, vegetables, fruit, and mulberry growing with Bulgaria; dairy products with Mongolia; and animal fodder processing equipment with Yugoslavia. The ministry also plans to revise its agreements on tea and coffee with Poland.

The export of vegetables, fruit, coffee, tea, coconut oil, and meat to the Soviet Union alone was valued at 1.5 billion rubles.

So far, 45 projects have been formulated to attract foreign investment. In this connection, many foreign companies have agreed to participate in the establishment of joint enterprises for manufacturing cigarette paper, yeast, and spices for export. Various companies in Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea have also agreed to take part in the restoration of the Thien Huong, Bien Hoa, and Tan Binh monosodium glutamate plants.

Da Nang Terminal Opened for International Flights
BK3007092589 Hanoi VNA in English 0538 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—A terminal for international flights at Danang Airport in Quang Nam-Da nang Province, central Vietnam, was opened on July 25.

The first flight is expected from Thailand.

—A cigarette production chain has been put into commission recently in Khanh Hoa Province, central Vietnam.

The chain with an annual capacity of 20 million packs with the brandname of White Horse is a joint venture between the KHATOCO Company (Khanh Hoa Province) and the Rothmans Company (Singapore). It has an initial investment of 3.6 billion dong (Vietnamese currency). —The Saigon-Satake Rice Husking Mill, the most up-to-date of its kind in Vietnam, has been put into operation in Ho Chi Minh City.

The mill with a designed capacity of 100,000 tons of husked rice a year is funded by the municipal food company with technical assistance from the Satake, Nissco Iwai and Sanyo Companies in Japan.

Australian Senator Visits, Studies Women's Role
BK3007153989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] At the invitation of SRV National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Nguyen Thi Binh, Mrs Patricia Giles, Australian senator, arrived in Hanoi on 24 July for a visit to Vietnam to study the Vietnamese women's role in general and activities of Vietnamese congresswomen in maintaining peace and in national reconstruction.

On 30 July, Mrs Giles left Hanoi for Australia after a successful visit to Vietnam.

Gathering Marks Cuban National Rebellion Day
BK2907155189 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT
29 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—The Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Club held a get-together here today in honour of the 26th day of National Rebellion of Cuba.

Among those present at the function were Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ly Van Sau, vice-president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association.

Cuban Ambassador Armando G. Saucedo Yero and a number of Cuban specialists now working in Vietnam were on hand.

Addressing the gathering, Vo Nguyen Giap praised the great achievements made by the Cuban people over the past years and the solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba.

Troops Ambush 'Anti-Government Commando Unit'
BK3107034489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1853 GMT
30 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi, July 30 (AFP)—An anti-government commando unit has been destroyed in central Vietnam, an official newspaper said here Sunday [30 July] in the first mention of the group's activities in several years.

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Army newspaper reported that three members of a commando unit belonging to the Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FLOR), an armed Vietnamese organization opposed to the communist government, were killed in March.

The paper said they were killed in two ambushes sprung by Hanoi's security forces in the high-plateau region of central Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, an area populated by ethnic minorities traditionally isolated from Vietnamese rule.

The Army daily said that two other FLOR members were wounded and five captured, adding that "Unit ZG23 of the FLOR's second military zone has been crushed."

Weapons, munitions, two radio sets and documents were seized, the paper said.

Several leaders of FLOR, which was formed in the 1960's, have joined the Front for the Country, an umbrella group of several official mass movements, at its last congress several months ago.

Over the last few months, the official press has reported the sentencing of several people belonging to clandestine, anti-communist politico-religious groups in the South of the country.

Song Be Discusses Economic Development Plans
BK3007101289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Recently, the Song Be Provincial Party Committee convened a conference of key cadres to discuss a number of policies and measures aimed at resolving difficult problems and realizing pressing tasks as follows:

Regarding finance and budget, it is necessary to work out urgent measures aimed at completing the decentralization of management over the collection of budget revenues from the provincial down to the district, city, ward, and village levels. Special importance must be placed on village budgets.

Resolute efforts must be made to do away with unnecessary spending, especially unnecessary spending on festivals and receptions for form's sake.

Regarding capital, commodities, and cash, it is important to promptly settle debts and do away with the practice of making unauthorized use of one another's capital, including cash, materials, and goods.

It is the province's policy to allow various units to clear goods in store in order to generate operating capital. Nevertheless, it is necessary to make a clear account for losses, if any, in order to prevent bad elements from taking advantage of loopholes to misappropriate state property.

The province will reserve capital for those units directly in support of the three economic programs as well as those establishments scoring effective economic results.

The provincial party committee will continue to reorganize mechanisms to make them compact and simple; eliminate intermediary links; strengthen guidance and management; develop the roles, responsibilities, and powers of unit chiefs; cut off the number of deputy unit chiefs; and make better use of specialists. It is estimated that in 1989, the personnel organization will be reduced by 10-15 percent.

Regarding foreign economic relations, the Song Be Provincial Party Committee set forth a number of standpoints and policies aimed at attracting and using foreign investment to develop the local economy.

Defense Ministry Holds Production Conference
BK3007102289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense held a conference on the Army's production of defense goods and economic commodities on 24-28 July in Hanoi. Attending the conference were almost 300 commanders, deputy commanders, party committee secretaries of military regions, representatives of armed branches and services,

directors general and directors of enterprises of the entire Army. Also attending the conference were representatives from more than 20 agencies of the state sector.

This is a major conference organized by the Ministry of National Defense with an aim to firmly grasp resolutions of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; the Council of Ministers' directives and resolutions; and the Ministry of National Defense's decisions on the Army's production of defense goods and economic commodities.

The conference discussed extensively various issues and viewpoints related to the implementation of the new economic management mechanism in the current situation. It also studied various draft documents aimed at effectively resolving issues of this mechanism, especially those related to production, business, party building and political tasks, and shifting of specialized military officers to national defense personnel for military economic enterprises and units. The conference also animatedly discussed measures to overcome difficulties to ensure more jobs for grass-roots units.

Many leading comrades of general corporations and production unions—which were established recently by decisions of the state and the Ministry of National Defense—made proposals and expanded viewpoints on their units' activities.

Senior Lieutenant General Tran Sam, on behalf of the Minister of National Defense, directed the closing session of the conference. The general stressed the Army's long-term development program, which is aimed at engaging in military production while optimally exploiting all potentials for economic development in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 2 and the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee's Resolution No 33. The general also explained to the conference various concrete issues related to the work mechanism between these production units and the higher echelons, their relations with other state agencies, joint ventures with foreign countries, and the signing of economic contracts.

Local Science, Technology Conference Held
BK2907090489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] From 24-26 July, the State Science and Technology Commission held a conference on science and technology for provinces and cities for 1989. The event drew the participation of 40 of the 44 provinces and cities.

During their discussions, the local science and technology commissions pointed out the reorientation of science and technology management based on the socioeconomic targets of the provinces concerned. The

application of scientific and technological advances to practical work has made significant contributions to increasing efficiency, stability, and adaptability in agriculture, forestry, and fishery and promoting the mastery of some new techniques and technologies in production. The plans for scientific and technological work of all localities have been formulated according to the demands of reality. The use of bidding and contract in scientific and technological projects has resulted in the

adoption of many rational procedures. However, some local science and technology commissions have failed to closely monitor the demands of the renovation process, therefore they have not yet satisfactorily fulfilled their functions as state management organs in science and technology in their localities. Inspection and control in scientific and technical work have remained inefficient. This is a problem to be resolved without delay in the years ahead.

Australia

Embassy Harassment of Chinese Students Alleged

BK3007074089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] A Chinese academic has accused the federal government of turning a blind eye to harassment of Chinese students in Australia by Chinese security services. The University of New South Wales [as heard], Dr (Adrian Chan), was speaking at an Amnesty International rally in Sydney. Dr (Chan) says surveillance of Chinese students in Australia has been going on for years, and he claims 1 in 10 students is a team captain who reports to the Chinese Embassy each month. He says harassment has increased since China's suppression of the pro-democracy movement. Dr (Chan) has accused the Australian Government of officially denying harassment exists because he says that the government is fearful of antagonizing China.

Fiji

High-Ranking Chief 'Detained Without Charge'

BK3007072289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jul 89

[Text] A high-ranking Fijian chief is said to have been detained without charge at Nandi Airport in Fiji while preparing to fly to Australia. Melbourne supporters of the Movement for Democracy in Fiji say the chieftain, Ratu Meli Vesikula, was to have joined the deposed prime minister, Dr Timoci Bavadra, in Melbourne next week.

A movement organizer, Ms (Rosemary Gillespie), who herself has twice been detained by police in Fiji, says Ratu Meli's detention is in direct conflict with the United Nations Charter.

Ratu Meli was a leading member of the Fijian nationalist movement and supported Fiji's two military coups, but has twice changed his mind on the ethnic problems of this country and now opposes Fiji's interim government.

Charged With Fraud

BK3107080089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] A former leader of Fiji's hardline national Taukei Movement, who last year switched sides to support the multiracial coalition government he helped to depose in 1987, has pleaded not guilty to two charges of fraud. Police arrested Ratu Meli Vesikula on Saturday [29 July] as he waited to board a Sydney-bound plane at Fiji's Nandi International Airport.

After being kept in custody for 2 nights, he made appearance before the Lautoka Magistrates Court in the country's West, denying that he fraudulently converted a total of 189 Fiji dollars for his own use while a director of the indigenous (?landowners) company in 1986.

The magistrate released him on bail to reappear on 17 October, but ordered that he surrender his passport and airline ticket. The coalition leader and deposed prime minister, Dr Timoci Bavadra, who sat in on the hearing, told reporters Ratu Meli was to have met him in Sydney where he plans to take part in a television program.

New Caledonia

French Overseas Minister Concludes Visit

BK2807093089 Hong Kong AFP in English
0913 GMT 28 Jul 89

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Noumea, July 28 (AFP)—Pro- and anti-independence groups will meet in Paris in October to define relations between the state and New Caledonia's autonomous provinces, Minister for Overseas Territories Louis Le Pensec said Friday.

Mr Le Pensec made the announcement at a press conference here at the end of a three-day visit to the French South Pacific territory, his fifth in eight months.

The minister said leaders of the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) and the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) would attend the October meeting in the French capital.

"This meeting will allow signatories to the (Matignon) Accords to work out, after talks with concerned ministries, the agreements on relations between the state and provinces to be signed before the end of the year," he said.

Mr Le Pensec also said that the Matignon Accords, signed in June of last year by pro- and anti-independence leaders and which call for a referendum on independence in 1998, are in "good health."

"No one told me they were not being well implemented or called for them to be renegotiated," he said.

Mr Le Pensec said a committee charged with monitoring the accords would also meet in Paris in October.

The committee has yet to be formed, but the overseas territories minister said that he was "favorable to enlarging" it.

The RPCR also wants an enlarged committee but the FLNKS wants the committee initially to comprise four RPCR members and four from the FLNKS.

Under the Matignon Accords, direct state administration of New Caledonia ended July 14, when the territory was divided into North, South and Islands provinces with economic and political autonomy and elected assemblies.

Mr Le Pensec said opposition and majority forces were cooperating in the provinces. The Southern Provincial Assembly is dominated by the RPCR while those of the North and Islands are in the hands of the FLNKS.

During a visit to the Northern and Islands provinces on Thursday, Mr Le Pensec reiterated that provincialization did not mean partition.

"Provincialization is not partition of the territory but partition of responsibilities," he said.

With provincialization, 3,000 to 4,000 French bureaucrats in the territory have been put under the direct authority of provincial leaders even if they remain representatives of the state.

Mr Le Pensec is scheduled to leave here for Paris on Friday. He said that he plans to accompany French Prime Minister Michel Rocard when he visits New Caledonia again next month.

Meanwhile, one of the groups which make up the FLNKS announced Friday that it was leaving the six-member separatist alliance.

Louis Kotra Uregei, head of the Union of Exploited Kanak Workers (USTKE), a signatory of the Matignon Accords, said the decision to leave the FLNKS was taken at a three-day party congress.

A total of 95 representatives voted to leave the FLNKS with 14 votes against, he said, adding that the decision did not mean renunciation of the Matignon Accords.

Divisions between the USTKE and FLNKS appeared following the assassination in May of FLNKS leaders Jean-Marie Tjibaou and Yeiwene Yeiwene by a militant Kanak separatist.

The USTKE failed to condemn the killings.

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Rejects Greenpeace Bribery Charges
*BK3107075189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] The Solomon Islands has strongly rejected an allegation by the international environmental group, Greenpeace, that Japan is using aid to buy its silence on the drift-net fishing issue. The Solomon Islands prime minister, Mr Solomon Mamaloni, has said the allegation is ridiculous and shows no less than ignorance of the sovereignty of his country.

He said the allegation by a Greenpeace ecological campaigner, Mr (Mack Hagler), was very serious and he must produce evidence to prove it.

Mr Mamaloni said if Greenpeace was a [word indistinct] group it claimed to be, then it needed to elevate its image to a more respectable level. Otherwise, it was just a group which interfered in the affairs of sovereign states. The prime minister said Solomon Islands was a signatory to the drift-net accord signed recently during the South Pacific Forum meeting in Kiribati.

He pointed out that Solomon Islands has tough fisheries legislation which goes further than anything the Greenpeace had proposed for the protection of marine life in general.

South Pacific Forum countries have been campaigning strenuously to stop Japan and Taiwan from drift-net fishing in the South Pacific.

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